

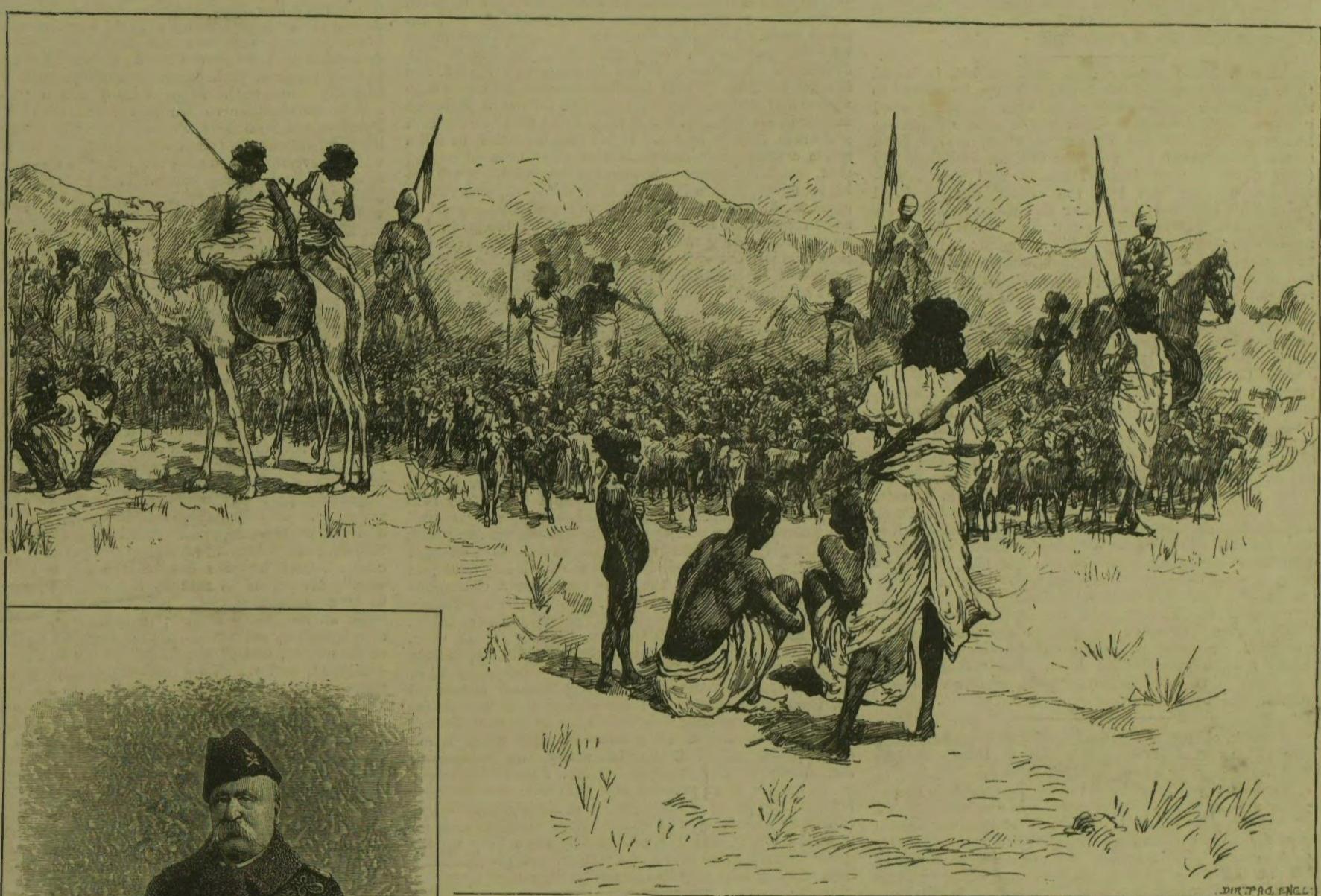
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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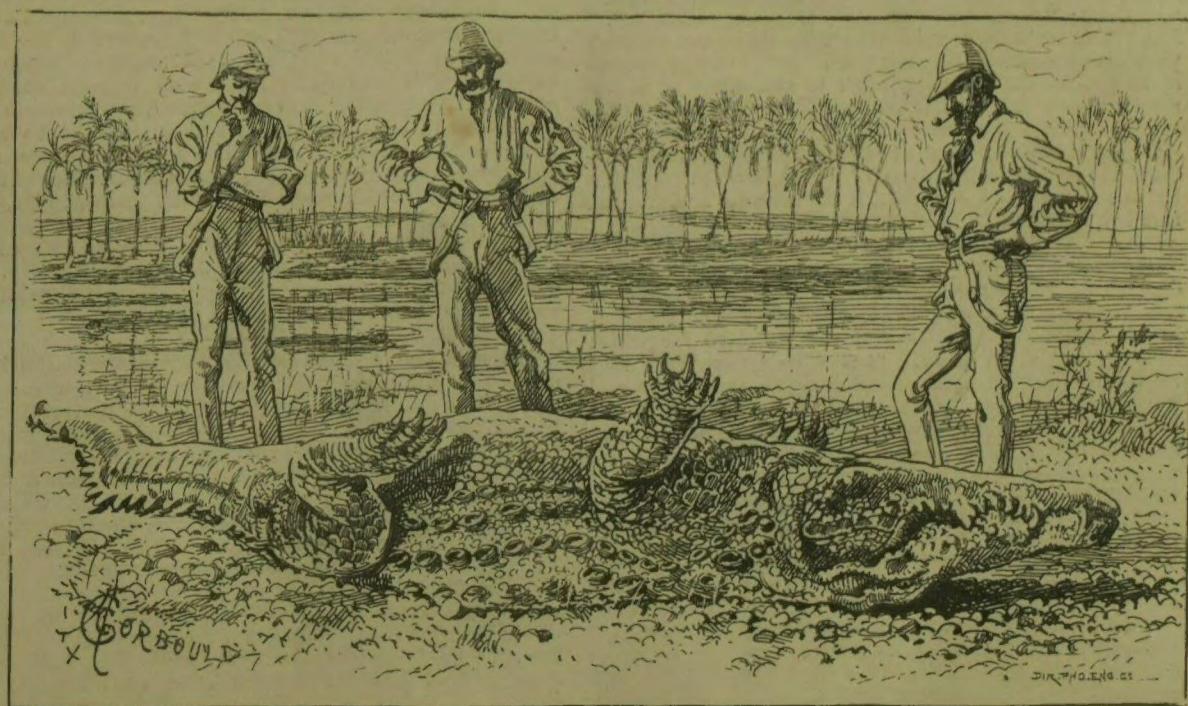
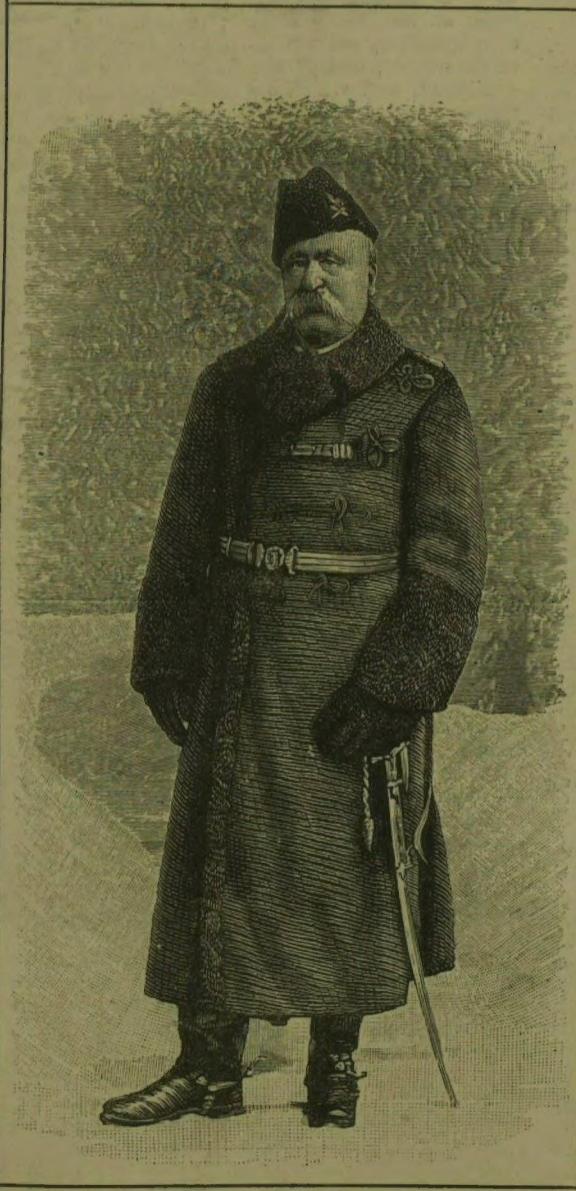
No. 2408.—VOL. LXXXVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT | BY POST, 6d.



WAR IN THE SOUDAN: NATIVE FRIENDLIES BRINGING IN PRISONERS AND CAPTURED SHEEP AND GOATS.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WALTER PAGET.



MAJOR-GENERAL F. D. MIDDLETON, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COLONIAL MILITIA OF CANADA.

A GREAT CATCH ON THE NILE.
A SKETCH AT TANI, BY CAPTAIN VERNER, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.



Those, and they were many, who anticipated a poor yachting season, need not have any fears now. For a long time, in fact during the whole of the winter, orders for building were few and far between, several of the best-known cracks were reported as either to be relegated to cruising or not to be commissioned at all. But whether owing to the fine weather, or the chances of peace, last week threw quite a different light on the scene. Two of our smartest vessels will under winter spars and try-sails cross the Atlantic, the while their racing tackle precedes them by steamer, in a plucky endeavour to wrest back the cup which the America deprived us of in 1851. Schooners are certainly down in the world; but the schooner as a racing vessel has for a long time been no favourite with yachtsmen. The 40's look well, as do the 20's, and there are stories told about new little craft which are determined to clip the Buttercup's wings. So, on the whole, what was a dark outlook is now bright and pleasant, and when Goodwood comes round again, the following week will behold as many of the dainty white-winged clippers as it has seen in former years.

Though Mr. Brodrick-Cloete does not bet, it is said that, after the close finish for the Derby, he offered to match Paradox against Melton and stake eight thousand guineas to six thousand. This was a good sportsman-like offer of the old-fashioned sort, as when, in 1719, Lord Grosvenor matched his daughter of Dux and Curiosity (dam of the celebrated sire Buzzard, well named Misfortune after she had lost the match) against Lord Abingdon's Cardinal York, over the Beacon Course, for 1000 gs., and 6000 gs. to 3000 gs. "bye." But there is no need to wonder if the offer was not accepted; it is not the fashion of the day to make matches for such a sum, and it would be a pity, perhaps, if the fashion were revived.

How good a thing it is to be a successful jockey may be inferred from the fact that up to the end of the Epsom meeting last week, at the rate officially recognised by the Jockey Club (but multiplied in practice by five, ten, twenty, up to a hundred) of five guineas for a "winning mount," and three for a losing (to say nothing of fees for "trials"), the amounts won in little more than two months by the most fortunate jockeys would have been as follows:—By Mr. F. Archer, 770 gs.; by Mr. C. Wood, 626 gs.; by Mr. A. Giles, 420 gs.; by Mr. J. Watts, 394 gs.; by Mr. G. Barrett, 671 gs.; by Mr. F. Barrett, 416 gs. This is almost enough to make a Vanderbilt's or a Westminster's mouth water; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that a jockey's mouth must very often do no more than water, and that of him, if of anybody, it may be said: "The youth who trains to ride or run a race, must bear privations with unruled face." You may meet at the Turkish bath a grown man who is evidently rather undergoing a process than enjoying a relaxation, and who is carried out fainting; and you should not be surprised to learn that "That is Tela (or Sagittarius) the jockey, 'getting down to his weight.'"

When, in old age and blindness, Milton needed exercise, he was accustomed to take it in a kind of swing. Had he lived in our day, he would probably have been advised to try the automatic exercising stool, or the automatic horse-exercising machine. Sitting on the stool, the body, we are told, can be vibrated up and down, with a gentle bumping action; seated on the horse, or rather saddle, with its four padded buffers corresponding to the four feet of a horse, the rider can cause the movement to be as easy or as violent as he pleases. A horse-machine that can be kept in a bed-room has obvious advantages over a horse that must be kept and fed in a stable. The best trained horse may rear, may shy, may run away, or may stumble. "How can you ask if I keep a dog," said the poet Gray; "an animal that might go mad and kill me?" But horses cause far more deaths than dogs, and yet rash people will persist in keeping them: and, in order to preserve health, are daring enough to risk life. A horse-machine will save both purse and bones. Instead of a glorious gallop over turf, with its attendant dangers, a rider can now sit at home at ease, and in imagination perform the most daring feats of horsemanship. Truly a brave pastime! and one that, if its inventor's wishes are fulfilled, may make a desert of Rotten-row.

Lieutenant Austin, who behaved so pluckily in the defence of Baker's zebra, came home last week from Souakin, on board the Tyne, with his wound still unhealed, but bringing with him the standard for which he has suffered so much. It may be remembered that he dashed out from the main body of the troops and presented a revolver at the head of an Arab standard-bearer, who threw his spear at the same moment as the English officer fired. The savage fell dead, but his weapon tore a deep jagged gash from Lieutenant Austin's wrist to his elbow; in spite of which he advanced to his mark, and returned to his commander carrying the captured standard.

Cricket extraordinary may be looked for—nay, has already been exhibited—this year; for, not to mention any other instance, there were 330 runs scored, in the match between M.C.C. and Yorkshire, on the 2nd inst., by Gunn and Barnes together, before they were separated. This is a "long firm" partnership with a vengeance; in fact, "the longest on record (for a first-class match) by six." Altogether, moreover, there was "a full day's cricket, in which 437 runs were scored," and yet "only three wickets fell." We may expect to see Mr. Jingle's famous feat, with the "bat in blisters," reduced to the common-place before the season is over.

American women are very patriotic, and there is an assemblage of thirteen of them now sitting at Mount Vernon, once the abode of General Washington. One of them, a delegate from South Carolina, has just had the old dining-room carefully restored with funds contributed in that State; another, who comes from Louisiana, has presented to the association a piece of the point lace which the father of his country wore on his sleeves when sitting for his portrait to Gilbert Stuart; and the bereaved husband of the lady who until her recent death represented Alabama hung up in the hall the sword that General Washington wore and probably used at Braddock's defeat. Mount Vernon has become a kind of national museum, a shrine to the memory of the national hero.

One day last month the *New York Herald* kept its fiftieth birthday, and among other curious items of information given to the public on that occasion was that the now world-renowned paper was first published in a cellar, and the furniture of that queer editorial office consisted only of a broken chair and a board laid across an empty barrel to form some sort of substitute for a desk. The population of New York at that date was 270,000, and it now contains 1,400,000 souls. This is something like growth.

Because a few fatuous worshippers have written of the poet Shelley as wellnigh immaculate, it seems hard that people who believe nothing of the kind should be asked to read two thick volumes of fault-finding and recrimination. This, however, is the demand made on us by the publication of "The Real Shelley." Mr. Jeaffreson's indictment is not confined to the poet, and it must be allowed that he always directs his blows with vigour and sometimes with precision. There is pertinent matter in his volumes, but there is more that is irrelevant and much that is coarse. It is right, no doubt, to call a spade a spade, but there are two ways even of saying that, and Mr. Jeaffreson has chosen the worst. No doubt his laborious book will dispel some illusions, and rectify some mistakes; no doubt it has cleared the ground in some respects for the future biographers of the poet; but on the whole the game is not worth the candle. If it had been the writer's sole purpose to refute certain opinions expressed by enthusiastic admirers of Shelley, he might have achieved that purpose in fifty pages. He has written more than nine hundred, and, like a tedious preacher, who exhausts his congregation, has spoilt his work.

Last week there was another match for the championship of billiards; this time between the Champion, Mr. John Roberts, jun., and an ex-Champion, Mr. Joseph Bennett. The match was no match; Mr. Roberts led from start to finish, "beating the record" both in the total number of points made at a break and in the number of consecutive "spots" (at a championship table, in a championship match). He scored 155 in one break; he made sixteen consecutive "spots"; and he won by 1640 points out of 3000. Mr. Bennett, however, was "amiss." Mr. John Roberts, jun., is evidently better than any living English player who has ever performed in public, whether at the "spot-barred" game or at the "all in" game, on an ordinary table, or at the usual game on a championship table. It may be worth while to call to mind again how a championship table differs from an ordinary table: in the former, the "spots" are marked by chalk only, the pieces of black plaster are dispensed with; the pockets are only 3 inches wide at the "fall," instead of 3½ or 3¾ inches; the "red spot" is 12½ inches, instead of 13, from the top cushion; the diameter of the D (as the "baulk semicircle" is called) is 21 inches instead of 23. The object of a championship table is not quite plain, unless it be to weary the spectators; for, so far as the example of Mr. John Roberts can be taken for a guide, the best player at the ordinary table will be (if he practises) the best at the championship table, and the former, of course, gives more opening for those long and varied breaks which alone keep up the spirits and attention of the spectators, and prevent them from wishing that they had never been born.

The small island of Tristan d'Acunha, which supports a vigorous little colony of about a hundred souls, is as much overrun by rats as Australia by rabbits, and with similar deplorable results. The destructive little rodents were imported by accident, an American schooner having been wrecked on the coast, when the rats from her hold swarmed up into the fields and devoured the promising harvest. This was quite misfortune enough for one season; but before the next came round, the creatures had increased and multiplied to such an extent that it was no use planting cereals at all. The inhabitants are now entirely dependent on passing vessels for supplies of flour and meal, for which they barter fish, poultry, pigs, and cattle. The island is so mountainous that their pasture land is limited in extent; but it affords abundant feed for six hundred head of cattle and five hundred sheep. A dozen good wiry terriers, with reputations to maintain, would be a perfect godsend to the colonists.

Belgium and the International African Association have unforeseen difficulties to cope with in the government and occupation of the Congo Free State. A powerful chief named Tipu Taib has proclaimed the territory as belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and announced his intention of fighting to the bitter end in its defence. He has a large and powerful army, a considerable portion of which is armed with modern weapons; and it is thought that all the Mohammedan races in Central Africa will join him. Tipu Taib has had his eyes opened to the riches of the interior by having acted as escort and protector to one of the ivory expeditions commanded by an agent of the International Association, which ought to have followed the precedent of descending the Congo River to Stanley Pool with its valuable collection of tusks, but instead of doing so pushed on eastward to Zanzibar. Tipu honourably carried out his bargain, but kept his ears open; and having heard that El Mahdi had not been altogether routed by the British in the Soudan, determined to become the leader of the tribes around Lake Tanganyika, and to offer a stout resistance to all encroaching foreigners.

The sugar trade has never been at such a low ebb as during the last few months, when the very best loaf has been sold retail by all the large firms at twopence per pound, and the planters of Barbadoes and Demerara have been wellnigh ruined. Those who are learned in the subject say that this state of things has been brought about by the excessive production of beetroot sugar on the continent of Europe which has entirely supplied itself, England being the only European country that has demanded cane sugar. But there has been so little profit on the beet crop after all expenses were paid that growers have planted less and less of it for two years, the quantity being 130,000 tons less in 1884 than in 1883; and, as there is just as much demand for sugar as ever, merchants are ordering the product of the cane so rapidly that a large quantity of gold has been sent out to Havana to enable planters to increase the area of their cane-fields as speedily as possible.

Of the five "classic" races (the Two Thousand, the One Thousand, the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger) four have already been decided; and it is worthy of note that all the winners (Paradox, son of Sterling; Farewell, daughter of Doncaster; Melton, son of Master Kildare; and Lonely, daughter of Hermit) are descendants in the direct male line of Darley's Arabian. The only horse that ever won a "classic" race and was not descended in the direct male line from Darley's Arabian, or Godolphin's Arabian (Barb), or Byerley's Turk, was Aimwell (son of Marc Antony), who won the Derby in 1785, and was descended in the direct male line from Alcock's Arabian (whose services, perhaps unfortunately, were not very liberally employed). Marc Antony was a "first foal" and a half-brother to Highflyer; and with Conductor, Pyrrhus, and Pantaloons, who were also "first foals" and of his year, did enough to remove the unreasonable prejudice which nevertheless existed for many years after his date against a dam's first produce. It is a pity, perhaps, that both Aimwell and Marc Antony, like Alcock's Arabian, were, to all appearance, comparatively neglected as sires; for Marc Antony was a very stout horse, and won twenty out of the twenty-eight events for which he started, and he ran nowhere but at Newmarket.

A truly remarkable career is that of William Mellor, farm labourer, who was reported the other day to be "wanted" by the police for stealing a horse. At nine years of age, when some geniuses, like Mozart or another, would be astonishing the world with precocious musical or other performances, Mellor, it is said, "collected eight shillings for a juvenile Wesleyan missionary" in a money-box, and "then got drunk and burned the box." With this early feat to his credit, he "nearly twenty years ago joined the Manchester (police) force; but was soon dismissed," as might have been predicted, even by a "sporting prophet," with some chance of a successful prophecy. Nothing daunted, however, Mellor "made a false declaration, and was admitted to the Staffordshire constabulary; but the perjury was discovered, and he was dismissed after two days' service." Hereupon he rose to the occasion, and applied to "a money society for funds with which to stock an imaginary farm"; took the "inquiry officer" over somebody else's well-stocked premises in the absence of the owner; and obtained £120, with which he naturally decamped, and which he must have employed to some purpose as he was "not heard of again for ten years." Then came his greatest triumph, when he "succeeded in representing himself as dead, in registering his death, and in obtaining burial-money from a lodge of Foresters, of which he was a member."

That a man who had thus taken the bread, as it were, out of the mouth of an undertaker, and had actually lived on his own funeral, should have been driven by adverse circumstances to common horse-stealing, shows once more to what "vile uses we may come." Mellor is clearly one of those felonious persons to whom, when they are caught and convicted, a Judge is wont to deliver an address about their talents which, "if properly applied to some honest trade, &c.," would have enabled them to reach a "position of respectability and affluence." It has always seemed strange that "the prisoner at the bar" has never retorted: "But you forget, my Lord, that we thieves are, as yet, a minority; there is too much competition in the honest line." Or does "the prisoner at the bar" believe that all men are as bad as he, only they have not been found out? This may account for his silence. At any rate, it is a fallacy to hold that the very greatest talents will certainly bring success in "the honest line," though it is no reason for trying the dishonest.

There is a new proposition with regard to silver coinage, which would, if adopted (an unlikely contingency), effectually put a stop to any public disadvantage which might be effected in consequence of the depreciation of the intrinsic value of the white metal. A new coterie in America suggest that instead of issuing coin the silver should be kept in bars, and that certificates should be issued to anybody disposed to accept them in lieu of currency. Unfortunately for the ingenious promoters of the idea, it cannot become popular because the holders of the certificates would at once become speculators in silver. If the value decreased, their securities must go down; and if it went up, the public could purchase what they wanted from the Treasury at the market or current value. The suggestion, therefore, must fail, although some proposition which would be advantageous and just would be welcome on the principle pointed out in these columns the week before last.

The fine old line-of-battle ship Howe, one of our few remaining "wooden walls," is about to be sent to Devonport as a training-ship, in the place of the Impregnable, which has been there for the last five-and-twenty years. The Hastings, another old liner, has been examined as to its capabilities, and will probably be handed over to the Government of New South Wales after being properly fitted up for training purposes.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated in the customary way last Saturday by the Brigade of Guards "trooping the colours" on the Horse Guards' Parade. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge took part in the display, and the Princess of Wales, with the Princesses, was among among the spectators. In the evening dinners and receptions were given by the Ministers and the principal officials. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor dined with the Premier; and the Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George and Princess Louise, were present at the evening party given by Countess Granville. The Hon. Artillery Company and the Post-Office Volunteers held special parades in honour of the occasion, which was also observed in the usual manner by military displays in Dublin and at some of the other principal garrisons. A number of appointments were made to various orders and to knighthood. Divine service was conducted on Sunday at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, Minister of Crathie, in presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princess of Leiningen, and the Royal household. The Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of being invited to dine with the Queen and Royal family. On Monday afternoon her Majesty drove to Braemar. Mr. William Simpson, Special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, has had the honour of submitting to the Queen at Balmoral, for her Majesty's inspection, drawings of various places on the line of the Russian and Afghan frontier, and in Persia, which Mr. Simpson made when accompanying the Afghan Frontier Commission. The Queen has contributed £50 to the Newspaper Press Fund.

A Levée was on Tuesday held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, at which the presentations numbered 430. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Duke of Teck were present.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were present at Divine service on Sunday. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Marlborough House on Monday morning for Gravesend, where they embarked on board Lord Alfred Paget's steam-yacht, the St. Cecilia, and witnessed the first day's regatta of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, of which his Royal Highness is the Commodore. Their Royal Highnesses returned to London in the evening. On Tuesday morning the Prince proceeded to the Natural History Museum, in Cromwell-road, South Kensington, where, in presence of a numerous and distinguished company, his Royal Highness, as principal trustee for the British Museum, accepted, in the name of the trustees, a marble statue of the late Charles Darwin, formally presented by Professor Huxley on behalf of the Darwin Committee. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, and the Duke of Edinburgh, visited the Horse Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall; and in the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and other members of the Royal family, were present at the concert given at St. James's Hall by the American residents in London in aid of the National Fund for Sick and Wounded Soldiers. On Wednesday Prince Albert Victor was called to the Bench of the Middle Temple, and dined with the Benchers in their fine old hall in Fleet-buildings. The Prince of Wales, who is also a Bencher of this society, was present. About 400 members of the Inn dined in the hall, and several distinguished guests accepted invitations.

Princess Christian assisted on Tue-day evening at a concert given by the members of the Windsor and Eton Amateur Orchestral Society, at the Albert Institute, Windsor. Her Royal Highness played a pianoforte solo and in a concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, by Bach, and was much applauded.

A select wedding party met early last Saturday morning at the Church of Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, Chelsea, for the marriage of Viscount Helmsley and Mr. Hugh Owen. Lady Helmsley was attended by her children, the Hon. Mary Duncombe and Viscount Helmsley, and her nephew and nieces, Viscount Castlereagh and Lady Helen Vane Tempest, and the Misses Chaplin. Captain Owen acted as best man to his brother. Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury, gave her daughter away.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

A remaining Sketch of Mr. Walter Puget, our Special Artist late with the army of General Sir Gerald Graham at Sonakim, is presented on our front page. It is that of a scene which took place on April 15, after a reconnaissance conducted by Captain Briggs and Mr. Brewster, of the Intelligence Department, who had procured the assistance of a friendly native tribe. The "friendlies," knowing the position of Osman Digna's followers, assisted in the capture of some prisoners, including several women of the enemy's family, whom they mounted on a camel with a screen or curtain over the seat to protect them from observation; also flocks of sheep and goats, which were driven into the camp. We have engraved also a Sketch from the Nile; one by Captain W. W. Verner, of the Rifle Brigade, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the camp at Tam, commanded by Major-General the Hon. J. C. Dormer, on May 1, which shows a large crocodile killed by a shot from a Martini-Henry rifle. His stomach contained the greater part of a donkey, which he had evidently bolted whole: along with the skull and jawbones of an ox, and a quantity of stones and gravel, swallowed apparently to assist digestion.

GENERAL F. D. MIDDLETON, C.B.

A Portrait of Major-General Frederick Middleton, C.B., Commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion of Canada, who has displayed great ability and energy in his recent operations in the North-West Territory against the insurgent bands of French half-breeds and Indian tribes, is presented in this Number of our Journal. It is from a photograph by Mr. Topley, of Ottawa. General Middleton is an officer of distinguished merit, who was educated at the Royal Staff College, served in India during the Sepoy Mutiny War, and in the Maori War in New Zealand, was more recently Commandant of the Cadet College at Sandhurst. He was appointed, in July last year, to the command of the Colonial forces of Canada, amounting to 37,000 well-trained troops, whose organisation has been described in this Journal. The latest news from the North Saskatchewan seems to indicate that the rebellion is effectually subdued. Big Bear, the remaining hostile chief, has retired northward with a few desperate followers, and fifty of his captives have escaped in safety. General Middleton is in pursuit of Big Bear.

The annual show of the Bath and West of England Society and Southern Counties Association opened on Monday morning at Preston Park, Brighton. There was an extraordinary increase in the number of entries in the principal departments.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"It is the unexpected that always happens!" Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, after triumphing over innumerable resolutions condemnatory of the Egyptian policies of the Government, was at the commencement of the week vanquished by the Opposition in the fight over the alcoholic clauses of Mr. Childers's unpalatable Budget. Perfectly resigned to their lot, resignation ensued. In the ordinary course of things, her Majesty calls upon the Party which brought about the defeat of the Government to furnish a fresh Ministry. Always notable as having the courage of his opinions, the Marquis of Salisbury is not likely to shrink from the task if he should be honoured by the Queen's commands.

The languor observable on the Ministerial side when the House of Commons reassembled after the Whitsuntide Recess augured badly for the Government in the momentous debate. Both on the Thursday and Friday of last week, the attendance of members was slack, a few votes in Supply only being passed on the first evening, and the House being counted out before the Princess Beatrice's dowry was reached on the 5th of June. In the Lords, the most interesting event on the latter day was Lord Garmoyle's entrance into political life, his Lordship taking the oath of allegiance as the heir of his late illustrious father, Earl Cairns; but it was also noticeable that Lord Salisbury was as busy writing on the front Opposition bench as though the great coming event had already cast its shadow before it.

In vain did Mr. Childers strive on the Friday (backed by the presence of the pallid Premier), to propitiate the House by hopeful reference to the possibility of only Nine Millions of the War-vote of Eleven Millions being required after all. In vain did the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his blandest tones state that he would abate the increased duty on spirits to a shilling a gallon, and continue the shilling a barrel on beer for a year only. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Richard Cross, and Mr. W. H. Smith looked as implacable as ever in the centre of the front Opposition bench. Lord Randolph Churchill in his coign of vantage irreconcilably curled the ends of his moustache. War to the knife was plainly intended, and was made clear by hostile interrogations.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach lost no time in running his colours up to the mast-head directly Mr. Childers on Monday had moved the second reading of his Budget Bill, as amended. The right hon. Baronet, who has clearly the will to fill the House with a fairly resonant voice, and who will probably succeed in time in doing so, with some trenchancy moved the following amendment:

That this House regards the increase proposed by this Bill in the duties levied on beer and spirits as inequitable in the absence of a corresponding addition to the duties on wine, and deems it wise to impose fresh taxation on real property until effect has been given to its resolution of April 17, 1884, and of March 23, 1881, by which it has acknowledged further measures of relief to be due to ratepayers in counties and boroughs in respect of local charges imposed on them for national services.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had the temerity to allude to tea as an article that might bear additional taxation instead of beer and spirits. Energetically condemning this suggestion as impracticable, both Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gladstone criticised the right hon. baronet's speech with much vivacity. The President of the Board of Trade frankly said the "question cannot be treated as a mere change of Budget. It is a question of life and death." Immediately following Sir Stafford Northcote (who spoke as a past Chancellor of the Exchequer, be it remembered, and was sure there would be no difficulty in readjusting the Budget, albeit he did not countenance any fresh impost on tea), the Prime Minister spoke in his most dashing style. Mr. Gladstone, impressively premising that "it is simply for the Government a question of life and death," scouted, as aforesaid, the notion of alienating the tea-drinker, ironically referred to "the regular Opposition, the loyal Opposition, the national Opposition, the patriotic Opposition, the Constitutional Opposition," as refusing the Government the money needed, not because they really entertained compassion for the beer and spirit drinker, but because "the death duties of my right hon. friend have invaded the sanctuary of landed property." The Premier gallantly fought a losing battle. Extraordinary was the excitement. Lord Randolph Churchill frantically waved his hat, and the Parnellites flung taunts at the Treasury Bench, when it was seen that the Opposition "whips" had precedence at the table, and it was known the Government must be in a minority. It proved that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had a majority of 12—264 against 252 votes—but the victory was secured by the alliance of the unstable Parnellite party with the Conservatives, by a few Liberal defections, and by the absence of numerous Ministerialists from the critical division. Mr. Gladstone philosophically bore the rebuff. As a necessary consequence of the defeat, he briefly moved the adjournment of the House in the small hours of Tuesday morning. Mr. Gladstone was rewarded by an enthusiastically loyal outburst of cheering from his followers when he re-entered the House on the Tuesday afternoon. It was known that the Ministry had resigned. But, in accordance with precedent, Mr. Gladstone simply said in the course of his short address that "the Cabinet assembled to-day and thought it their duty through me to submit a dutiful communication to her Majesty." The right hon. gentleman in answer to an inquiry on the part of Sir Stafford Northcote, added that, in the event of the Lords returning the Redistribution of Seats Bill on Friday (to which day both Houses stand adjourned), it would be advisable then to consider their Lordships' amendments.

At the annual meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday, the Marquis of Lorne was elected president for the ensuing year in the place of Lord Aberdare, who has resigned. At the dinner which took place in the evening at Willis's Rooms, Sir Peter Lumsden and Mr. Stanley made characteristic speeches.

Two fine rhododendron shows were opened on Monday—one that of Mr. Anthony Waterer, at the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park; and the other that of Messrs. John Waterer and Son, at the gardens of Cadogan-place, Sloane-street: both will remain open during the present month.

The case of "Adams v. Coleridge" was again mentioned in the Appell Court on Tuesday, when the Attorney-General stated that it had been agreed that no judgment should be given in the case, and that the action against Lord Coleridge should be stayed. Mr. Coleridge apologised and withdrew all imputations, and Lord Coleridge restored Miss Coleridge to her former position, and had agreed to settle on her £600 a year.

By a resolution of the Court of Fishmongers', the freedom of their ancient company has been offered to Prince Albert Victor of Wales, who has accepted the same. A gold casket to contain this document having been also voted, from the designs submitted to the Court that of Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, has been selected. The casket, which is of a highly artistic, appropriate, and special character, will form a pleasing souvenir of the Prince's association with one of the principal of the civic companies.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

A very dull and, from all accounts, an equally disastrous theatrical season has been momentarily brightened by the arrival at the Gaiety of the now celebrated Jane Hading and an excellent company of French players. Mr. John Hollingshead, who for twelve consecutive seasons has brought over to this country so many admirable foreign artists, including the full company of the Comédie Française, has this year given the whole weight of responsibility to his able coadjutor Mr. M. L. Mayer, who, in addition to the operatic performances with Mademoiselle Van Zandt at their head, has already introduced Jane Hading in the character of Marsa in "Le Prince Zilah" of Jules Claretie and promises eventually Sarah Bernhardt in Théodora. But it is not M. Mayer's plan to unduly encourage the star system. His theatrical planets are invariably surrounded by satellites of extraordinary power and brilliancy. Thus with Jane Hading come that admirable actor and old favourite at the Gymnase, M. Landrol, and M. St. Germain, one of the best eccentric comedians in France. By-and-by, in the company of Sarah Bernhardt, we shall see Marais, Marie Laurent, and the now celebrated Garnier, who has been offered an engagement at the Théâtre Français.

The new play, "Le Prince Zilah," founded on Jules Claretie's novel proved somewhat of a disappointment. We had heard much of this work in its dramatised form; its strange, but uninteresting, prologue; its bloodhounds, who bay behind the scenes and are supposed to tear the villain to death; its two strong and striking scenes connected with the wrecked life of the gipsy-bred Marsa, beloved by the Prince Zilah, but persecuted by a dishonouring scoundrel called Menko: but few who had not seen the play in Paris were prepared to find it, on the whole, so ineffective. The prologue, that gave so much offence to the critics in Paris, has been wisely suppressed, and we plunge at once into the purpose of the story; but, truth to tell, it is not a well-balanced work; the minor characters are tedious; and the great scene of the attack of the bloodhounds, intended, no doubt, to be very weird and terrible, appears, in English eyes, to be exceedingly trivial, if not comic. Of course, there is nothing particularly new in the story that M. Claretie has used both for novel and play. Women who are anxious to live down their past are perpetually threatened by villains who hold compromising letters, and happy lives are continually wrecked by the presence of some scoundrel, who, from jealousy or greed, desires a wretched form of revenge or retaliation. In real life it may be added that the victim is not necessarily a woman. Men suffer as much, if not more, from black-mailing men than women do from black-mailing men. Anyhow, this is one of the few motives that are the stock-in-trade of the dramatist and novelist as well. I am reminded that, long before M. Claretie's book appeared, Mr. A. W. Pinero used the same story in his play of "The Rector," at the Court Theatre—a play of considerable merit, but which failed in its object to please, owing to some defect in the method of setting forth the plot. It is quite certain that "Le Prince Zilah" cannot be quoted as a brilliant example of dramatic construction, by any means. It is saved alone by some very excellent acting. I should very much like to hear the opinion of M. Landrol on the art of Jane Hading, for it will be remembered that this faithful actor was attached to the Gymnase Théâtre all through the sad later career of Aimée Desclée. He has had opportunities of watching them both, and has, no doubt, frequently compared them. In the quieter and more reflective sides of their acting, they are to me very similar in style. Jane Hading has that strange power of attracting her audience to her by means of those waves of expression too often neglected on the stage. The fear of the actress is seldom still. It is an index to the mind, and is just as sensitive to every external and internal impression as a field of grass or corn that bends or sways to the slightest breath of wind. Jane Hading becomes the woman she personates, and a more beautiful example of her style could not be given than in the first act of the play, where the dejected and unsettled Marsa receives the love avowals of the passionate Prince. Her song, too, at the piano, where the sad woman breaks down over the recollection of some Hungarian air dear to her in old days, is a really delightful moment. But then, of course, Jane Hading is, or was, as accomplished a singer as an actress, and proceeded to comedy from comic opera. It is only in the stronger and more emotional scenes that the actress cannot conceal her effort to be natural. In striving after Nature and desiring effect she often proves artificial. Her powerful and passionate scenes do not ring quite true, and her evident admiration for the method of Sarah Bernhardt only intensifies the difficulty. But all that will come in time, and Jane Hading is distinctly one of the most interesting, and certainly the most promising, of the younger actresses of her time. Landrol gives a very fine performance of an old officer whose faith in the villain of the play is shaken by untoward circumstances, and who is compelled to be his executioner; but St. Germain was not seen at his best. He seems to trade upon his "throaty" manner, and to have become exceedingly mannered.

Mrs. Langtry, who was to have produced a new play by Mr. W. G. Wills next Saturday afternoon, has postponed it for further rehearsal—indeed, there is very little animation in the theatrical world, and all the managers appear to be shirking the summer and preparing for a more favourable autumn campaign.

C. S.

An exhibition of industry and art, was held in the new schools at Upton, near Chester, lately built by Colonel and the Misses Humberston, the work, drawings, models, &c., were the production of the people of the village.

The tableaux which formed such a striking feature of the fancy-dress ball at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours were repeated with remarkable success before a large audience at the Kensington Townhall on Thursday, the 4th inst. The entertainment was for the benefit of the school of water-colour painting, founded by the Institute.

Mr. Norman Forbes's matinée will take place at the Prince's Theatre on Monday, June 22, when will be produced, for the first time in English, "Gringoire," an adaptation expressly written for him by Mr. W. G. Wills. The cast will consist of Messrs. Mansfield, Louther, Archer, and Norman Forbes, Miss Dorothy Dene and Miss Lee. Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Hope Glenn, and Mr. J. Robertson have kindly consented to sing on that occasion. Miss Maud White will play a solo on the pianoforte, and Messrs. Hermann Vezin and William Terriss will give recitations.

The Albert Palace at Battersea, which has been constructed to provide rational amusement and recreation for the public, was opened last Saturday by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs. In spite of most unpropitious weather, there was a good attendance. In the afternoon a concert was given in the Connaught Hall, when an ode, written for the occasion, was performed by a large choir, assisted by artists. This concert is noticed in our Music column, and among the Art Notes is one referring to the pictures in this palace.



DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

"He used me badly; but he's a good fellow. You tell him I said so—tell him Susan said so."

A D R I A N V I D A L.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MDLE. DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &c.

CHAPTER XL.

ADRIAN'S LAST ATTEMPT.

Adrian walked home in a white heat, and his anger was only to a small extent against Wilbraham. The man had insulted him grossly and stupidly, and he had done what he could to avenge the insult. If he had not exactly succeeded in washing it out in blood, that did not signify so very much, after all. What hurt him far more than anything that Wilbraham could say was the thought that Clare had complained of her lot to an outsider. Had he been less incensed, he would have known that to complain to an outsider was about the last thing that she was likely to do; but he had not all his wits about him, and he was under the impression that Wilbraham had given himself out as being in some sort Mrs. Vidal's spokesman, as well as her champion. That was the last straw! It was rather hard that, with the sense of his wrongs strong upon him, he should have to go straight to Clare and make a humiliating confession; but there was no help for it—the confession must be made. To confine himself to the bare announcement that he had been extravagant, and must retrench, would—though disagreeable enough—be plain sailing. Many a man is compelled to make such announcements to his wife; and she, if she be worthy of the name of wife, will be pretty sure to try and console him, instead of reproaching him. But Adrian rather doubted whether he would be able to stop there, and doubted still more whether anything would be gained by proceeding farther. He bitterly regretted now that he had put himself in the wrong by pretending to flirt with women whom he neither liked nor respected. If he accused Clare of having traduced him to a third person, she would have an answer

ready to which it might not be easy to find a rejoinder; for the legal maxim of "the greater the truth, the greater the libel" is one which has never yet commended itself to feminine minds. On reaching Alexandra-gardens, he turned and walked back for some distance, and then turned again, debating with himself whether he should tell Clare of his encounter with Wilbraham or not; and when at length he entered his house he had reached no decision.

He had still several hours in which to cool down and consider himself; for he found Georgina in the drawing-room, and presently De Wynt, who had been asked to dine, came in. Unfortunately, however, the presence of De Wynt did not serve to soothe Adrian's irritated nerves. Why is it that, during the interval which separates betrothal from marriage, ninety-nine couples out of a hundred become a standing affliction to all who are forced to dwell under the same roof with them? Why are they for ever exchanging meaning glances? Why must they needs indulge in mute demonstrations which everybody in the room sees perfectly plainly, but which they absurdly assume to be visible only to themselves? What strong delusion possesses them that they seem to take a positive pride in conduct which they would ridicule and despise in anybody else? A happy thing it is for them that they speedily forget this period of insanity—forget it as we have all forgotten the time when we were red and squalling infants. But those who saw us as infants do not forget the circumstance. They may forget a good deal about us, but they never forget that; and never fail to remind us of it. Nor is the behaviour of engaged lovers ever forgotten by those unfortunates who have chanced to be shut up in the house

with them for a few days. Let young lovers bear this truth in mind, and tremble.

The worst of it is that age would seem to be no safeguard against the above-mentioned malady. Georgina and De Wynt, neither of whom was in the first blush of youth—were quite as ridiculous as any boy and girl; and even Clare, heartily as she rejoiced in the engagement which she had done her best to bring about, was obliged to admit that they were not the best of company at this time. De Wynt was by far the greater offender of the two. Georgina, true to her principle of self-effacement, simply did what he told her, and appeared to delight in this unwanted attitude of compliance; but he—whether because he wished to indemnify himself for many years of sober common-sense, or because he really was not responsible for his actions—went on in a way which was found very trying by his future brother-in-law, and which did little credit to his reputation for tact.

"I say, Vidal, you're not really busy just now; what should you say to our giving ourselves a three or four days' holiday on the river?" he began, in a sort of "let's-all-be-happy-together" tone, as soon as he had taken his place at the dinner-table. "We would take it easy, you know, you and I pulling, and one of the ladies steering for us; and whenever we thought we had had enough work, we could stop a night at one of those jolly little riverside inns. Don't you think that's a first-rate idea?"

"I daresay it is," answered Adrian, shortly; "but unfortunately I couldn't manage to get away at present."

"Oh, bosh!" returned De Wynt; "you can if you choose. Mrs. Vidal, you get him to come. He won't refuse you."



1. Swanage, Dorsetshire.

2. Corfe, and Ruins of Corfe Castle.

3. Wareham.

4. Swanage: View from Mr. F. A. Burt's Garden.

OPENING OF THE WAREHAM AND SWANAGE RAILWAY.

Clare said, "I doubt whether either of you would be equal to the exertion of pulling up stream for several days. Besides, it might come on to rain."

But De Wynt was not to be discouraged. He now turned to Georgina and, with one of those pregnant glances which have been alluded to above as characteristic of the betrothed lover, persisted: "We should all enjoy it. You would, wouldn't you? And so would Mrs. Vidal—and so would Vidal, really. They only want to be stirred up. Do use your eloquence upon them."

"I think it would be great fun," responded the submissive Georgina.

Thereupon Adrian lost patience and exclaimed, "It would indeed! We should be a gay and frolicsome party. Only, as I can't possibly go, I am afraid we shall have to content ourselves with keeping up our usual flow of uproarious jollity at home."

He knew perfectly well what De Wynt was driving at, and was not ungrateful to the little man, whose good intentions he recognised; but it was rather exasperating to be treated as though he and his wife were a couple of children who had had a tiff, and must be reconciled by older and wiser persons.

De Wynt was silenced for the time being; but he returned to the charge repeatedly in the course of the evening, employing all kinds of transparent stratagems to get Clare and Adrian to speak to one another, suggesting various absurd projects, and accepting the snubs which he thus brought down upon himself with the most inexorable good humour.

Towards eleven o'clock he rose to depart. Adrian, as in duty bound, begged him to stay a little longer and smoke a cigar, trusting that the invitation would not be accepted, yet experiencing a slight chill of disappointment when it was declined. Most of us, as we stand upon the dentist's doorstep, have just the shadow of a faint hope that he may not be at home; but he always is at home, and we should be justly indignant with him if he were not. By the time that Adrian had shut the front-door behind his guest he had overcome his momentary longing for a reprieve, and only wished to get through the coming bad quarter of an hour as speedily as might be. He walked back to the foot of the staircase and called to Clare, who was just preparing to ascend to her bedroom.

"Would you mind coming into the study for a few minutes?" he asked.

She looked a little startled, he thought; but she turned at once and came down. Presently she followed him into the little room, which was but partially lighted by the shaded lamp upon the writing-table, and silently awaited his pleasure. Neither of them sat down.

"I wanted to tell you," Adrian began, looking away from her as he spoke, "that I have got into difficulties. I have made much less this year than I expected to make; our expenses have been heavier than I thought they would be, and to-day I heard of the loss of some money which I had invested in the *Anglo-Saxon*. The upshot of it all is that we shall have to make a change in our manner of living."

He glanced quickly at Clare when he had made this brief statement; but she did not reply, nor did she seem to be in any way moved.

"I am very sorry about it," he went on, after a pause. "I have been unlucky; but I have been imprudent too, and I certainly owe you an apology. Perhaps I ought also to apologise for having written a stupid book which nobody will buy. I might have known that I am not the sort of writer to make money."

"It will be easy to economise," said Clare, quietly.

Adrian was not sure that he quite liked this indifference. "It will be necessary; I don't know about it's being easy," he observed. "We shall have to make sacrifices—to give up this house, for instance."

Then for the first time Clare exhibited some sign of interest. "Shall we go away from London?" she asked.

"Is that the only thing that you care about?" cried Adrian, irritably. "No; I don't suppose we shall leave London. I don't think it would be wise to do so; I don't see any reason for our doing so. Why should we?"

"I don't like London."

"Well," said Adrian, subduing his impatience, "that is a reason, no doubt. The only question is, would you be any happier in the country? You are not happy here; I am quite aware of that."

To this Clare made no reply.

"Yet you might be. At least, I think you might. To live always with a man whom you distrust and suspect—that is enough to make anyone unhappy. But is it so certain that you are right to distrust and suspect me? Just ask yourself the question. Why have we been strangers all this long, weary time? Has it been worth while? Has there been any real cause for it?"

Clare's lips were quivering; but she did not open them. Her eyes were cast down upon her fingers, which she was intertwining nervously. The time had been long and weary to her—more so, perhaps, than it had been to him; yet she could not say that she had had no cause to distrust him; and therefore it seemed best to say nothing.

"Let us go back to the beginning," resumed Adrian. "It all began—did it not?—with your dislike of Lady St. Austell. You saw that she was a flirt, and you couldn't trust me with her. You did not see that, besides being a flirt, she was a stout, middle-aged woman; though that might have reassured you, even if you could feel no confidence in me. And then, most unfortunately, you found her in the house. You wouldn't listen to my explanations; and it was hopeless to try and force them upon you. Besides, I confess that I was angry, as I really think that I had a right to be. But one can't go on being angry for ever—at least, I can't. The explanation was simple enough. Lady St. Austell came here, not for the pleasure of seeing me, but to scandalise Lord Blaise, who had taken upon himself to rebuke her; and when she came I could hardly send her away. That is the whole truth; I hope you believe it."

He waited for some time; but, as Clare still continued silent, he repeated, in a somewhat sharper tone, "Do you or do you not believe that I never cared a brass farthing for Lady St. Austell?"

Clare had turned very pale. She remembered the scene which she had witnessed in Kensington Gardens; of that, no explanation was possible. She could forgive her husband, but to tell a lie or to acquiesce in one was beyond her. "I want to believe you!" she exclaimed, spreading out her hands with a despairing gesture; "but I can't! Adrian, I would so much rather—so much, much rather that you told me the truth!"

"I have told you the truth," answered Adrian, coldly, "and you have refused to believe me. You need not be afraid that I shall make any more attempts. I have already acknowledged that I have been very much to blame in living too extravagantly. In addition to that, I have latterly—for reasons which you may or may not understand—gone more into society than a married man ought to do without his wife. Neither of those offences will be repeated, and I cannot accuse myself of having failed in my duty to you in any other respect. I have

only one thing more to say. I must request that any future complaint which you may have to make of my conduct may be made to me, and not to Mr. Wilbraham, or to other persons of your acquaintance."

"I never complained to Mr. Wilbraham!" cried Clare, suddenly bursting into tears. "How could you—how could you think!"

Adrian smiled coldly. "You doubted my word just now," he said. "Excuse me if I take the liberty of doubting yours. For such a very distrustful person, you seem to choose your confidants rather rashly, and I should recommend, both for my sake and your own, that in future you should trust nobody."

After this there was silence for a few minutes, broken only by Clare's stifled sobs, then Adrian held the door open for her, and she passed out without another word.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

Adrian, when he was once more alone, and could review the incidents of the painful interview just described, congratulated himself in that he had at least kept his temper. He might have done more wisely to lose it. The impression which Clare carried away with her was that her husband cared very little whether their quarrel were made up or not. His language had been in some measure conciliatory, but it had not been in the least affectionate; and his object, Clare thought, had been rather to place her in the wrong than to convince her that he loved her still.

So far, he had been successful; for he had certainly made it appear as though she were in the wrong. Yet in his heart he must have known that it was not so. Before her eyes he had embraced Lady St. Austell, and to ask her after that to believe that he had never cared a brass farthing for the woman was to make too large a demand upon her credulity. If he had confessed, she could have forgiven him—not very easily, perhaps, since forgiveness of such injuries did not come easily to her; still, she could have forgiven him. But to make a fresh start upon the false assumption that she had been mistaken all along was neither possible nor desirable. The accusation which Adrian had brought against her of having bemoaned her fate to Mr. Wilbraham did not trouble her long, nor did she even feel much curiosity as to the source whence he had derived his information. At any other time she would have been more distressed by it; but now it seemed a little thing in comparison with the dreadful certainty which she felt that she and her husband could never again be to each other what they had once been.

She lay awake through the greater part of the night, turning it all over in her mind; and always the same conclusion stared her in the face—it would be better that they should part. The argument which has kept many a woman from leaving an unhappy home was not present in her case. She had no children; no one would suffer by her setting Adrian free to follow his own devices; she herself would be the happier in some ways for having done so, and it was beyond all question that he would be. For her own future she had a plan which, vague at first, developed gradually into a fixed purpose. Her experience at the Children's Hospital had shown her that she possessed some of the qualities of a good sick-nurse, and such technical training as she would need to enable her to adopt nursing as an occupation would, she thought, be acquired without difficulty. Sister Jane would doubtless be willing to give her information and assistance.

On the following morning Adrian went out early, leaving word that he would not be home again before dinner time, and Georgina also departed for Brighton, whither she had been summoned to receive the formal congratulations of her mother, and to be presented with certain articles of jewellery, "for which," as Mrs. Vidal the elder wrote, with the graciousness which distinguished her, "I have no further use." Clare, being thus left alone, had ample leisure for considering her scheme, and the more she thought of it the more advisable it seemed to her to put it into practice without delay. Everyone knows the value of an accomplished fact; and it seemed to her that if she were to pack up her clothes quietly, leave her home, and write to her husband to inform him of the step that she had taken, she would forestall a good deal of the opposition which was to be expected both from him and from her own family. The only point as to which she felt a little uncertain was whether Sister Jane would be able and disposed to give her shelter under such circumstances.

She was sitting in the dining-room, making a pretence of eating the luncheon for which she had no appetite and trying to make up her mind that she would go and consult her friend that afternoon, when, as if in answer to her half-formed intention, the following telegram from Sister Jane herself was delivered to her.

"Come to me here, at once, if you can. I want particularly to see you." The address given was that of the hospital served by the society to which Sister Jane belonged.

Clare was on her way in less than ten minutes. She was too much preoccupied with her own affairs to think of anything else during the greater part of the long drive, and it was only towards the end of it that she began to wonder why she had been so hastily summoned. The explanation which she received on reaching her destination mystified her completely.

"The poor woman will be very glad to hear that you have come," Sister Jane said. "She has been asking for you incessantly since the morning."

"What poor woman?" asked Clare. "You did not say anything about her in your telegram."

"Did I not? Her name is Susan Bowman. It is an accident case. She was run-over in the street and brought in here a few days ago."

"I never heard of her that I can remember."

"No; she said you probably would not know her by name, although she knows you very well, and has something which she is anxious to tell you. Her great fear has been that you would arrive too late."

"Is she dying, then?" inquired Clare.

"Oh, yes," answered the other, in her quiet, placid way. "Nothing could be done for her. She has sustained internal injuries and has suffered a good deal of pain, poor thing; but that is over now. Indeed, I think mortification has set in. But you need not be afraid of seeing her," she added; "there is nothing to shock you."

"I should not be afraid in any case," returned Clare, who had her own reasons for wishing to show that she had no timid shrinking from unpleasant sights; "only I cannot imagine who she can be or why she wants to see me."

"Well, will you come and ask her?" said Sister Jane. And she led the way up the broad stone staircase, Clare following.

A woman with a deadly pale face and large black eyes, which opened slowly and fixed themselves with a steady lack-lustre gaze upon her visitor—a woman who must have been handsome a few days ago—Perhaps the first apprehension which came into Clare's mind was not unnatural: for there is no denying that she was, as Adrian had asserted, very easily made suspicious. She was upon the point of saying that she

would rather not be told anything that might be better for her not to be told, when suddenly the name of Susan Bowman seemed to stir some faint reverberation in her memory.

"Have I not heard my mother speak of you?" she asked.

The woman made a sign of assent. "I told her a pack of lies," she said, bringing out the words slowly and with difficulty; "but that hasn't done her any harm, I suppose. And her Ladyship sent me away without a character."

"Don't trouble yourself about it," said Clare, gently.

Susan smiled. "That don't trouble me. But I've got to die, they tell me, and I thought I'd see you first and let you know of something that you'll be pleased to hear. It wasn't worth taking so much trouble over a bit of work to unpick it all as soon as it was done; but I don't seem as if I could get out of the world comfortably any other way, somehow. It's lucky for you that that bus-driver knocked me over." She paused for a moment, and then added, "It wasn't quite the fair thing to make you suffer, anyway; for you've never done me a bad turn."

"Why should I?" asked Clare, wonderingly.

"Ah!—but I did you a bad turn, I can tell you. It was I sent you those two letters about your husband."

Clare's cheeks became pink. "I ought not to have taken any notice of them," she said. "And—and I dare say you meant them kindly."

"Not me!" returned the other, with the ghost of a laugh.

"No; I didn't owe you any kindness, and that's the truth. I had my own reasons—may be they were bad ones. You were ready enough to believe a lie, though."

"Was it a lie?" exclaimed Clare, eagerly. And then,

"But it could not have been a lie. I saw"—

"You didn't see what you think you saw," interrupted Susan. "It wasn't her Ladyship whom you saw your husband kissing; it was me. And he kissed me because I made him, not because he wanted to, goodness knows! I tell you that now, in case I shouldn't have the strength to get through the whole story. But I'll try. You're a jealous sort of woman, aren't you?"

"Yes; I am afraid so," answered Clare, humbly.

"And you don't know much about men, that's evident. It will make you pretty angry, I suppose, to hear that your husband was in love with somebody before he saw you. He was in love with me, and I was his mother's maid. If you don't like that, you must—lump it."

"But, indeed, I am not so foolish—that does not make me angry—I am sorry," stammered Clare.

"He thought it would make you angry, at all events; for he was frightened out of his life lest I should tell you of it. To the best of my belief, he hasn't been in love with anyone but you since his marriage; but I shouldn't advise you to go on sulking with him as I hear you've been doing. He isn't the sort of man to make himself miserable for any woman's sake longer than he can help. I don't want to speak against him, though. I don't think he treated me well, that's all."

"Did he—did he promise to marry you?" asked Clare, hesitatingly.

"Yes; he did. You may say that he was little more than a boy at the time, and that I was a fool for thinking the thing could come on again, after it had been put a stop to by his friends; but we most of us are fools—you in one way, and I in another, you see. My way was to take it into my head that I could learn to be a lady, and that a gentleman always kept his word. Well, if I had never been anything worse than a fool, I could die easier."

"I think I understand it all," said Clare. "You must not tire yourself with talking any more now. It was very good of you to send for me." And, stooping over the bed, she took the dying woman's hand and held it in a soft clasp.

But Susan's was a somewhat stubborn nature, and it is not likely that she felt any great affection for Mrs. Adrian Vidal. She drew her hand away, and answered: "I didn't send for you out of goodness. As for talking, I'd as soon talk as not. You say you understand; but you must be cleverer than you look if you do. I don't understand it. I don't see why I plotted and planned to make him suffer. Where's the good of revenge? After all, I don't care!"

Her voice died away, and she lay for some time with half-closed eyes, breathing heavily. Clare did not expect her to open her lips again; but by-and-by she resumed, speaking, as before, with a slow, laboured utterance, and pausing between each short sentence:

"I swore I'd punish him, and that wasn't a difficult thing to do. He hasn't much pluck. I scared him by threatening to go to you and tell you how he had behaved to me, and he didn't defy me, as any sensible man would have done. I knew he wouldn't. That was how I got him to meet me in Kensington Gardens. I dressed myself to look like her Ladyship, and I kept him talking till I saw you. Then I made him kiss me. He didn't half like it—though there was a time when he wouldn't have minded."

"It was rather cruel to me," Clare could not help saying.

"I didn't think about you; but I've put it right now. There's no harm done. Now you go home and make it up with him. There never was anything between him and her Ladyship—unless it was on her side—and he's a good fellow by nature. He used me badly; but he's a good fellow. You tell him I said so—tell him Susan said so."

Those were the last intelligible words that she spoke. She went on talking; but her mind had begun to wander; her voice became weaker and weaker, until it ceased altogether, and she sank into a sort of stupor.

Sister Jane, who had moved away at the beginning of the colloquy, returned now and bent down over the bed. "There is scarcely any pulse," she remarked, presently; "it will be all over soon." Then she looked up at Clare's face, which was scarcely less white than that of the dying woman. "Had you not better go away now?" she asked. "There is nothing more to wait for, and you look very tired."

Clare nodded and went, without saying anything. She passed down the stairs and out into the street, and walked away, hardly noticing whether she was going. All her wrongs, all her misfortunes had been imaginary, then! She could not yet rejoice at that thought; there was room for nothing in her heart but bitter humiliation and self-reproach. Adrian had never been false to her; all that he had told her had been true; what he had concealed he had hidden from her only because he knew her jealous nature, and believed that she would resent what assuredly she had no right to resent. No; there was nothing to rejoice over in that; and what was worst of all was that she feared she had worn out his love. Never, surely, would it be possible to him to think of her again as he had thought of her once. Even she herself, though she had loved him all through, felt that something had been lost since the happy days of their honeymoon—something that neither repentance nor forgiveness could ever quite restore to her.

And she was right. Something had indeed passed out of her life, and would not return to it; however intensely it might be longed for. It passes out of all lives and goes by various names; but most people call it Youth, which is perhaps as near an approach to a definition as can be reached.

(To be continued.)



IN THE ROW, HYDE PARK.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.
Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, the Chief of the Commission for examining and settling the north-west frontier of Afghanistan, arrived in London at six o'clock last Saturday evening. He was met at Charing-cross station by a large number of friends, including Lord Chelmsford, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Napier of Magdala, Field-Marshal Sir Peter Grant, and other officers of distinction, and was loudly cheered on alighting from the train, and by a crowd outside the station.

Her Majesty the Queen last week honoured our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, with an express invitation to visit her at Balmoral Castle; and the *Court Circular* of Wednesday, July 3, contains the announcement that on that day "Mr. W. Simpson arrived, and in the evening had the honour of submitting to her Majesty's inspection drawings of various places on the line of the Russian and Afghan frontier, and also in Persia." We may here mention that Mr. Simpson, on his way home from Central Asia, having crossed the Black Sea to Odessa, came through Berlin, where her Imperial and Royal Highness, the Princess Imperial of Germany and Prussia (our Princess Royal), hearing that he was there, invited him to call upon her, and expressed her interest in the task in which he had been employed. A few days since, Mr. Simpson, by special invitation, went to Marlborough House and showed his sketches to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and to Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the three young Princesses.

Two of the remaining sketches drawn by Mr. Simpson during his sojourn at Bala Murghab, from December to the middle of February, are presented in this Number of our Journal. One is that of the old fort of Bala Murghab, which has been sufficiently described. The other shows an interesting scene in the dwelling of a Jamsheddie family at a village in that neighbourhood, where Surgeon C. W. Owen, the principal medical officer attached to the expedition of Sir Peter Lumsden, performed an operation for the relief of a distressed patient. Mr. Simpson, writing to us at that time, and describing the work of "the doctor in the Murghab valley," said of Surgeon Owen that "he has been doing much good among the native populations. I went the other day with Dr. Owen to a village in the neighbourhood to see him operate on a young woman, who had fallen some time ago into the fire and burnt the right side of her face. It was healed up, but the shrivelled skin had contracted and made the eye a hideous thing. The operation is one known as 'plastic,' the object being to take away the contracting power of the skin, so that the eye might be brought back to something like its original condition. For this purpose incisions were made above and below the eye, and the skin was separated; a portion of skin from the girl's arm was removed, and was placed on the space made by each incision; these I learn since have taken root, so that the wounds made will, when healed, be smooth and regular. A plan was adopted to prevent the eye from opening till the healing process is complete, and it is expected that it will then be restored to something like its former appearance. The operation was, of course, performed under chloroform. The girl did at times moan during the operation, and her female friends thought she was suffering; they called out her name soothingly, which was 'Gulsaman,' or 'Bosom Flower.' Afterwards, they were all astonished when the girl told them that she had never felt anything. This is the first time that such operations have been performed in this out-of-the-way region."

THE SWANAGE RAILWAY.

The opening, on the 20th ult., of the new short line of railway from Wareham to Swanage, on the Dorsetshire Coast, has brought within easy reach of London one of the most agreeable places of seaside recreation in the South of England. Swanage is situated in a little bay at the foot of the lofty chalk hills of the Purbeck district, which form cliffs, with intermixed strata of greensand, marble, shell, and rocks presenting an interesting geological study. The stone quarries are of considerable importance. The road from Wareham, eleven miles distant, passes by the ruins of Corfe Castle, and through a chasm in the hill-range. The railway, which is connected with the main line of the London and South-Western Company at Wareham, was designed by Messrs. Galbraith and Church, engineers to that company. Mr. Harold Jones has been the executive engineer on behalf of that firm. The contractors for the railway were Messrs. Curry and Reeves, of Westminster, at a cost of rather less than £77,000, not including rails and stations. There is a station at Corfe Castle, and one at Swanage, built by Messrs. Bull and Sons, of Southampton. The line goes through some deep cuttings, over two large iron viaducts, and at Corfe is carried over a bridge of four massive arches. The opening was celebrated at Swanage with due tokens of local festivity; and addresses were presented to Mr. Burt and Mr. J. C. Robinson, directors, congratulating them upon the accomplishment of the scheme.

IN THE ROW, HYDE PARK.

The pleasant afternoon lounge beneath the trees in the Park, where equestrians taking their mild exercise in Rotten Row, and family parties in the carriages driving round, afford an interesting spectacle to persons of their acquaintance, is an agreeable feature of London in June. Our Artist has studied the character and humours of this assembly of "people in society," and even the costume of the present season, with as much accuracy as could be expected; and the truthfulness of his representation, in all important particulars, will be generally perceived. The reader will not be in need of any verbal commentary to interpret the various moods and tempers, sociable or solitary, of the ladies and gentlemen here spending a leisure hour in a fashionable place of resort, where friendly greetings and easy conversation, if they are so disposed, may be enjoyed more conveniently than at night in the crowded drawing-rooms. The fresh air, the foliage, and the grassy spaces beyond, have a soothing effect upon nerves jaded with the pursuits of town life and with the keeping of late hours, to say nothing of political and social ambitions, and of personal or domestic cares.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association on the 4th inst. inaugurated its first conference out of London by a visit to Nantwich, Cheshire. Lord Vernon, president of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, occupied the chair.

A sewer burst close to Sloane-street, Chelsea, on Monday afternoon, and the water broke into the District Railway, which was flooded for some time near the station. It made way also into several houses in Lower Chelsea and in Lowndes-square. Much mischief was also done at Chelsea Barracks.

A Melbourne telegram states that the manager and accountant of the suburban branch of the National Bank of Australasia, upon entering the premises at ten o'clock on the morning of the 3rd inst., were attacked and overpowered by three masked men, who succeeded in making their escape after taking a sum of £1100.

Ready June 22.

OUR SUMMER NUMBER.

AN ORIGINAL STORY,
"MARUJA,"
BY
BRET HARTE,
ILLUSTRATED BY
R. CATON WOODVILLE.

A MAGNIFICENT COLOURED ENGRAVING,
"Coaxing Better than Scratching,"
FROM THE PICTURE BY
BURTON BARBER.

Two Sheets and a Half, Inclosed in an Elegant Wrapper.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.
By Book Post, 3d.; by Parcel Post, 3d.
198, Strand, London.

DEATH.

On the 31st ult. (midnight), Margaret, the wife of Anthony George Hockley, of 15, Great Marlborough-street, W., at 41, Warwick-road, Maida-hill, N.W., aged 30.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.
The great Historie Picture of HER MAJESTY GIVING AUDIENCE TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT OSBORNE. Painted by Mr. Wigman from studies made by him at Osborne.—1s. New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Hundred and Third Exhibition is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRITH, R.W.S., Secretary.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 1885.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER.
The two Grand Historical Paintings by F. Sargent, contain upwards of 300 Portraits from Special Sittings. On view at 170, New Bond-street Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM. THE GORDON MEMORIAL FUND PICTURE, at British Gallery, Pall-mall (opposite Marlboro' House). Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, —and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW AT THE GALLERIES, 168, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW AT THE DORE GALLERY, 28, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1885.

PATRON.—H.M. THE QUEEN.
President.—THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Division I, Electricity; Division II, Music.
Admission to the Exhibition is every Week-day, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. TWO BANDS DAILY (The Stars, Vienna, and the Pomeranian (Lüneburg) Hussars).

EVENING FÊTES, Illuminated Fountains, and Gardens Lighted every evening by many thousands of Electrical Glow Lamps. Special Evening Fêtes, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW AND BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME.
EVERY NIGHT, EIGHT.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, at Three and Eight.
The eminent American Humorist, Mr. W. P. SWEATNAM,
will appear at Every Performance.
Tickets and Places, Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills, Every Evening at 8.15. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving: Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. At 7.45, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats can be booked one month in advance and by letter or telegram.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—MR. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. THE LIGHTS OF LONDON (by Geo. R. Sims) EVERY EVENING, at 7.45. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Willard, Stanley, Tracy, Hudson, Doone, Elliott, De Solla, Evans, Fulton, Bernage, Walton, &c., and George Barrett; Misses Emmaoline Ormsby, Walton, Cooke, Wilson, Garth, Mrs. Huntley, &c., and Miss Eastlake. Box-Office, 9.30 to Five. No fees. Prices: Private Boxes, one to nine guineas; Stalls, 1s.; Dress-Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. MORNING PERFORMANCE, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 13. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON. The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo-Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.

Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families can be had at reasonable prices.

GREATER EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY (for T. Second, and Third Class). TICKETS are issued by all Trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Chacton-on-Sea, Watt-on-the-Naze, Ha'wic, Dovercourt, Adelburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hulstanton, and Cromer.

TICKETS are also issued from LIVERPOOL-STREET by the New Route's Scarborough Flyer, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland. For full particulars see bills.

WILLIAM BIER, General Manager.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.

Also Trains in connection from Newhaven and Liverpool-street.

Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days.

Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.

Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.

Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.

Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. fare 10s.

Pullman Drawing-room Cars between Victoria and Brighton.

Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and BOUEN. Tidal Special Express Service (1st and 2nd Class).

From Victoria and London Bridge every Week-day morning. Night Service Week-days and Sundays (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 3s., 2s., 1s.; Return, 5s., 4s., 3s.

The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3½ hours.

A through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's

West-End Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

Through an explosion of coal-gas last Monday, on board the ironclad *Inflexible*, which is now at Portsmouth not in commission, twelve men were injured.

At the meeting of the Royal Institution of British Architects on Monday night—Mr. Ewan Christian presiding—the Royal Gold Medal, given by her Majesty, was presented to Dr. Schliemann, in recognition of his laborious and important explorations on the site of ancient Troy.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 9.

The Brisson Cabinet is winning the confidence of the Opportunists and losing that of the Radicals. The anger of the latter is comprehensible, for, thinking to become the majority, thanks to the new Radical Cabinet, they find themselves once more in the minority. In the matter of the impeachment of the Ferry Ministry, the Cabinet took a conciliatory attitude, deprecated sterile recriminations and advocated union amongst Republicans. The debate on Thursday was nevertheless long and tumultuous. M. Ferry was accused of duplicity, roguery, lying, impudence, and treason. M. Delafosse showed that M. Ferry had begun the war with China without necessity, and that the peace signed with China to-day is less advantageous than the peace offered by China after Bac-Lé. The proposal of impeachment was rejected by 322 votes against 153. The new electoral law has been passed by the Chamber in conformity with the modifications introduced by the Senate. The new elections will therefore take place by the scrutin de liste; there will be one deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants; but in these 70,000, foreigners will not be allowed to count. The present Chamber has 557 members, the new Chamber will have 584. The Senate has 300 members; so that in a congress of the two Houses, it will not in future have great influence.

When first formulated, the idea of a grand Centenary Exhibition in 1889 was received in France with acclamation. It was indeed hinted that some Monarchical and Imperial Powers would look askance at the celebration of the centenary of a principle the triumph of which meant their downfall. On the other hand, 1789, regarded merely as the beginning of a new era of intellectual, moral and material emancipation, of liberty, is a date which will ever remain glorious in the history of civilisation; the appeal of France to other nations to take part in this exhibition was evidently disinterested; and so the adhesions and marks of sympathy were numerous. The project of an exhibition having been thus accepted, measures were taken for choosing a site and drawing up plans. Then suddenly, no more was heard about the matter. For many weeks the French press has remained silent, and in reality nothing has been done. The reason, it appears, is that a band of men, who make politics a pretext for speculation, have been endeavouring to monopolise the Universal Exhibition for their own exclusive advantage. At last a few of the independent newspapers—and, above all, *Le Petit Journal*, which has the colossal circulation of over 900,000 copies, and of course great influence—have begun to protest against this prolonged hesitation, and proposed the separation of the Exhibition from politics altogether. The non-political combination would be M. De Lesseps president of the centenary, the Minister of Commerce president of the committee, and M. Georges Berger commissioner-general. This plan satisfies the public; but its adoption would ruin the politico-financial syndicate in question; and so the intriguing continues, and the President of the Republic is getting dragged into the discussion.

The Clerical party has taken the laicisation of the Panthéon as a declaration of war on the part of the new Cabinet, and an active newspaper warfare is going on between the organs of the Republic and the organs of the Church. The Archbishop of Paris has written a very violent protestation against "this arbitrary act of force accomplished under pressure of the mob." The Archbishop abuses the Republic in very violent terms, and prophesies that the new régime, "which promised liberty for all, will see such excesses that its very name will become synonymous with tyranny and license." M. Goblet, the Minister of Public Worship, has replied, and called the Archbishop to order for his strong language and regrettable attitude, which, he says, is not likely "to pacify the relations between the State and the Church."

The Catholics, furious at having lost such a great convert as Victor Hugo—a loss which they attribute to the influence of the Freemasons—have insinuated in some of their journals that Victor Hugo did ask to see a priest before he died, but that his family prevented him. In the *Rappel* M. Lockroy and the Drs. See and Vulpian formally deny this statement.—The last number of the *Revue Félibraine* contains an article proving that Gordon, the hero of Khartoum, comes of a family of French origin established centuries ago at Quercy. The elder branch became extinct in 1606 in the person of Antoine De Gourdon, Marquis De Cenevières. Certain collateral branches still exist, but most of them have become merged in the houses of Fontanges, Durfort-Boissière, and Crussol D'Uzès.—At the sale of M. Gréau's very important collection of antique bronzes, the British Museum bought a Lyre with the attributes of Juno for 12,000 francs; the Louvre, and the Museum of Lyons also bought largely. The highest prices were paid by M. Basilewsky—27,500 francs for a bust of Alexander found at Pompeii, and 38,000 francs for a goddess found at Athens. A Gaulish wild-boar, a fine bronze "described by the poet Archias in the time of Cicero," says the catalogue, was bought by the Louvre for 14,000 francs.—Zola's new novel is to be called *L'Œuvre*: it will be a study of the artistic world, a contrast of the painters of the old school and of the new, with details of studio life, Hôtel Drouot, art exhibitions, &c.—M. Jules Ferry has returned to Paris, where, according to some, he will henceforward occupy the position of a second Emile Ollivier.

T. C.

King Humbert has decided to bestow a Royal gift on Naples. In the façade of the Royal Palace in the Piazza Plebiscito there are eight niches intended for statues the emptiness of which has always been an eyesore. The King has given orders to eight Neapolitan sculptors to execute statues for these niches, the subjects being the chief founders of dynasties and rulers of South Italy—an historical series.

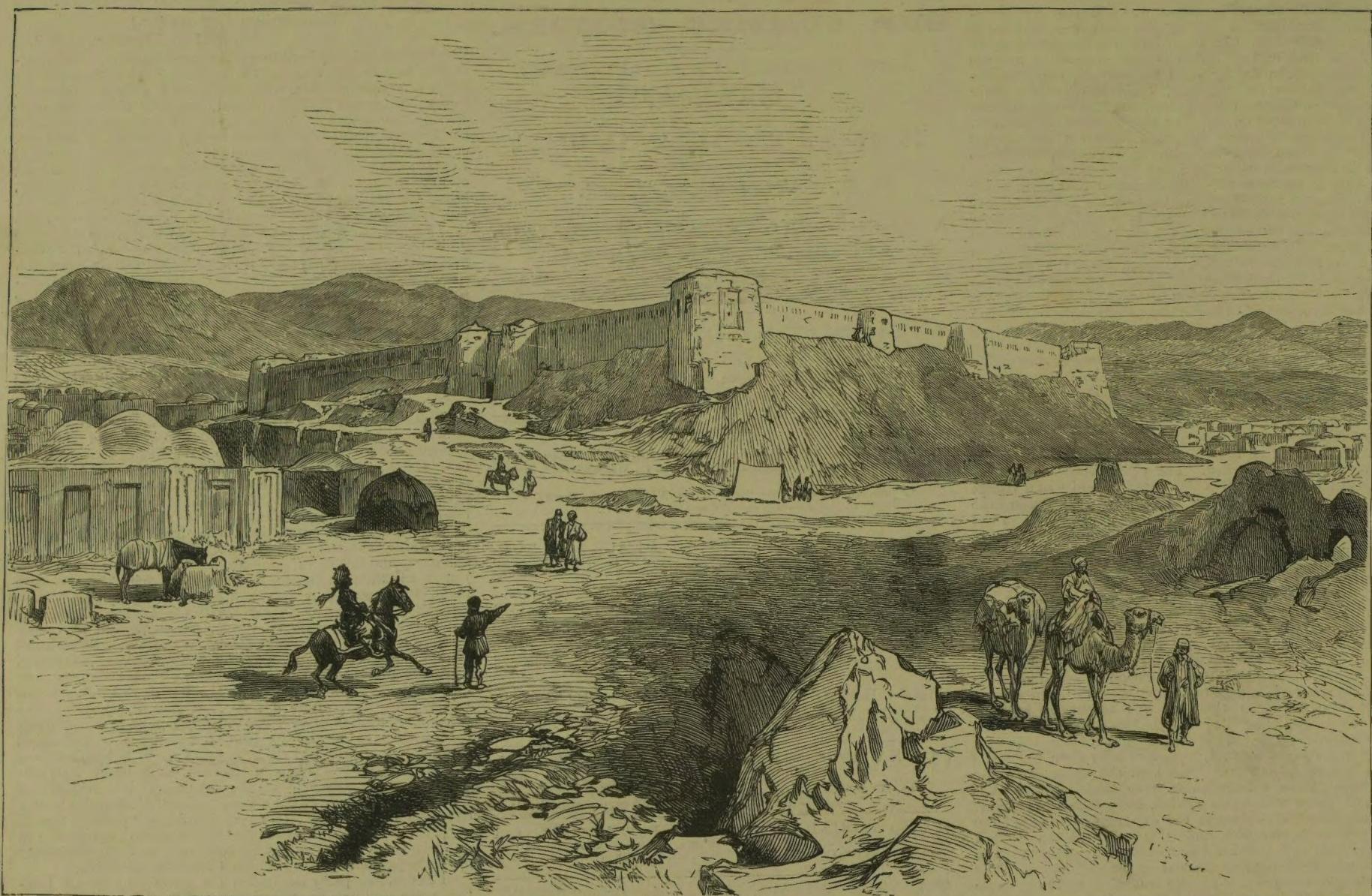
The Emperor William drove out last Saturday for the first time since his recent illness, and was greeted most enthusiastically at every point. His Majesty was in an open carriage and looked remarkably well. The Crown Princess, her daughters, Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, and Prince William, went to Berlin on Saturday to attend the marriage of Princess Elizabeth Radziwill, the daughter of the Emperor's aide-de-camp, to Count Potocki. Among the numerous handsome presents to the bride were two given by the Emperor. The Prince of Hohenzollern was buried on Saturday at Sigmaringen, the funeral being attended by the Crown Prince and numerous other distinguished persons.

Daniel Murphy, a Roman Catholic merchant of San Francisco, who was a munificent subscriber to Catholic charities, died on the 3rd inst. He was created a Marquis by the Pope, in recognition of his benevolent gifts.

From Durban we learn that the Transvaal Volksraad has passed a resolution disqualifying all the persons who signed the petition for annexation to Great Britain from holding office or becoming members of the Legislature. Mr. Joubert has accepted the chief command of the Transvaal forces.

A cyclone passed over Aden on the 3rd inst., doing damage which is estimated at £50,000.

The British Resident in Cashmere has telegraphed that in the earthquake shocks at Srinagar, on the 31st ult. and 1st inst., eighty-seven persons were killed.

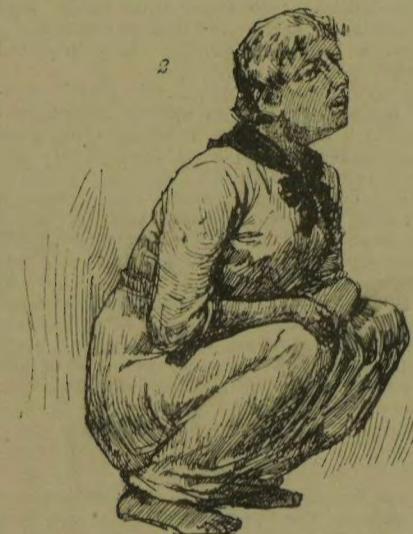
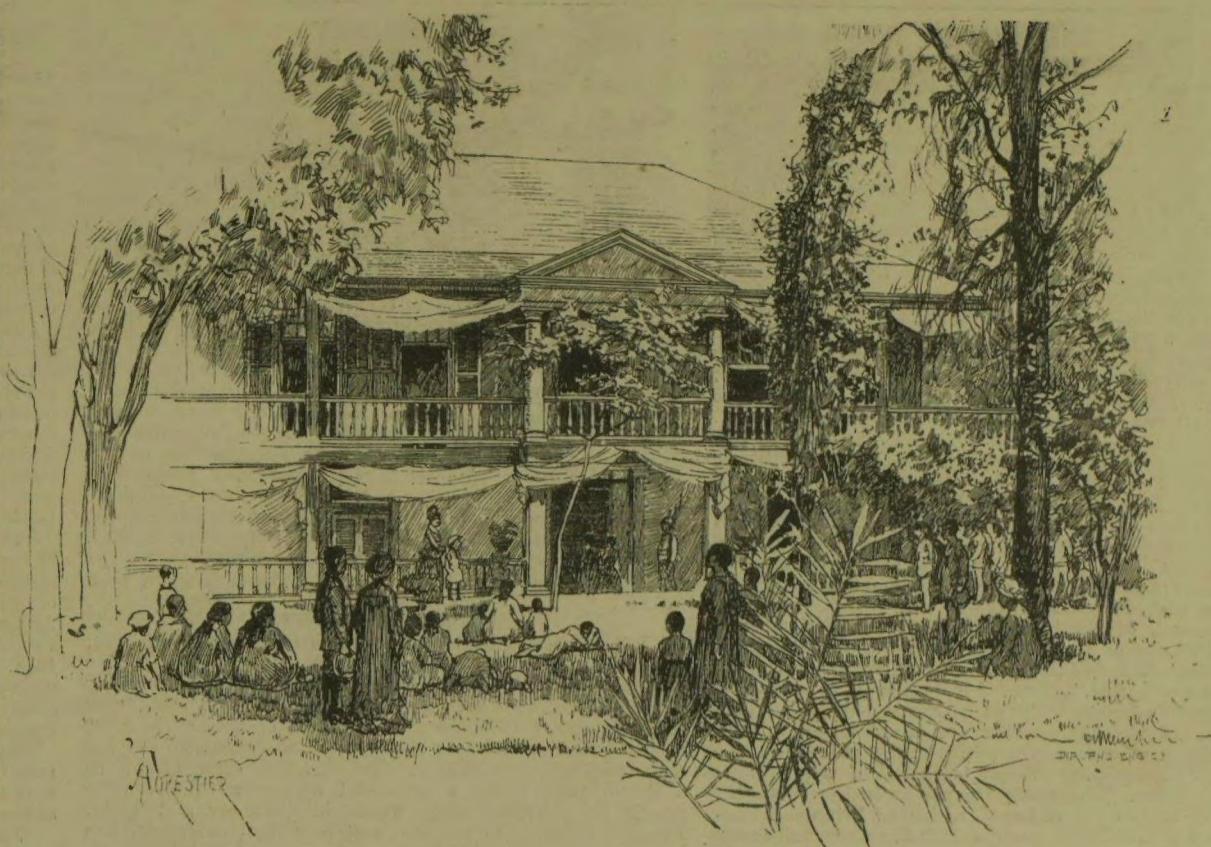


THE FORT AT BALA-MURGHAB.



A SURGICAL OPERATION IN THE MURGHAB VALLEY: THE PATIENT UNDER CHLOROFORM.

WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



1. House of the late Queen Emma at Honolulu.

2. One of the Mourners.

3. Mourners in the Garden.

4. The Coffin lying in State.

THE LATE QUEEN EMMA.

The death, on April 25, at Honolulu, of Emma Kaleonalani, Queen Dowager of Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, has occasioned much regret. This lady, who had received an English education, visited Europe nearly twenty years ago, leaving her home in May, 1865, and returning in October, 1866; she made many friends in England, one among them being Queen Victoria, with whom she has often since corresponded. She was born in January, 1836, the daughter of Naea, a chief of high rank, her mother being Fanny Young Kekelaokalani, niece to King Kamahameha I. She was brought up in the house of Dr. T. C. B. Cooke, an English physician, who had married her aunt, Grace Kamaikui Young, sister to Fanny Young Kekelaokalani. Dr. Cooke was a native of Hertfordshire, well connected, having two brothers in the Indian Army; he had studied for the medical profession in London, and went out to the Sandwich Islands in 1830; there he married, and resided till his death, in 1858. The future Queen received instruction in her girlhood from Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, directors of the Royal School for children of native chiefs, and from a private governess, Mrs. Von Pfister, a German lady. In 1856, she was married to the late King Kamahameha IV. (Alexander Liholihi), and as Queen Consort, till the lamented death of her husband, in 1863, shared all his plans and efforts to promote the welfare of the people. They had one child, a little boy, who was taken from them by a short illness at four years of age, and whose death was soon followed by that of his father.

The funeral, of which we give some illustrations, was attended by many of the chief personages at Honolulu, and by a large assemblage of the people. The coffin lay in state, covered with a purple pall richly embroidered, in a room of the late Queen's house, which is in Nuuanu-street, and the garden-front of which is shown in one of our Views. Young women or girls, prostrate or kneeling on the ground outside the house, uttered wailing cries of lamentation, as prescribed by native custom. Within the house, or in the verandah, were the friends of the deceased, including Princess Lilinokalani, Princess Likelike, Governor Dominis, and several officers of the King's Staff and Household. At eight o'clock in the evening, the coffin was placed on the hearse, and was conducted by a torchlight procession, with a military escort, to Kawaiahae church, where the clergy performed the funeral service. The figures of attendants, shown in our correspondent's sketches, are represented as holding the ceremonial "kahilis," which are maces surmounted with a splendid arrangement of plumes, black, white, crimson, or yellow, made of the precious dyed feathers of a famous Hawaiian bird which has become extinct. The hearse or bier was drawn all the way by members of the Poola Society; and the effect of this gorgeous plumage under the flashing torchlight was very beautiful. A portrait of the late Queen Emma is included among our illustrations.

HAYSMAN'S INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

The International College, for which a building is now being erected adjacent to the Finchley-road station, in the parish of Hampstead, is intended to become the central institution for the extension of "Haysman's System of International Education" (founded 1862) to Daily Pupils, Daily Boarders, and Weekly Boarders" from all parts of London. Mr. James Haysman, the inventor of this system, was born in 1839, apprenticed to the scholastic profession in 1852, and was a successful student at St. Mark's College during 1858 and 1859. In 1861 he built the East London College, which, with its branches at Hackney, Bow, and Poplar, was speedily filled. In 1866 he sought for premises in Paris, with the view of starting his International scheme, and in 1867 the Anglo-French College, at Burgess-hill, Finchley-road, London, was founded. The special feature of Mr. Haysman's system of education is that the pupils can, at any time, entirely at the discretion of their parents, go from England to France or Germany, and enter with special advantages into old-established French and German schools, which have been adapted, by Mr. Haysman's long connection with them, to the proper dieting, care, and education of English boys. It is an important feature of the scheme that never more than ten per cent, and often not more than six per cent, of the pupils at these foreign schools are English, thus avoiding the possibility of an English colony being, so to speak, established at each school, to the detriment of the study and practice of the foreign language. We are informed that hitherto this scheme has met with great success, many thousands of English youths having been benefited by it. Mr. Haysman has sons of his own, and he hopes that, in the immediate future, their experience of the enlargement of the scheme to daily pupils, on the foundation that he has already laid, may result in its rapid and beneficial development. The system appears to be well planned in all its details, and especially suitable for that large part of the middle-class whose sons must hope to gain their livelihood in mercantile business, and in other pursuits, where a practical acquaintance with Continental languages is absolutely necessary for success.

The buildings now being erected are from the designs of Mr. Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., 29, New Bridge-street, Ludgate-circus. The builders are Messrs. Aldridge and Jenvey, of Cork-street, Camberwell.

The Cambridge Mathematical Tripos List will be published in the Senate-House this day (Saturday).

The Town Council of Edinburgh, at a meeting held on Tuesday, resolved to confer upon the Earl of Aberdeen the freedom of the city.

In appreciation of his services in connection with the Corrupt Practices and Reform Bills, the dignity of a Privy Councillor has been conferred on Sir H. James, Attorney-General.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of General Lord Wolseley, at present in command of her Majesty's forces in Egypt, to be one of the Knights of the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Lord O'Hagan.

In London last week 2409 births and 1521 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 236, and the deaths 1, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years.

Sir Frederick Bramwell, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Lady Leonora Bramwell, gave a converenzione on the 5th inst. at the International Inventions Exhibition, which was attended by a brilliant company.

Thirteen vessels forming part of the Evolutionary Fleet sailed on Tuesday for Bantay Bay, under the command of Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby. They are to be joined by a number of other vessels, comprising every variety of which the British Navy is composed.

On the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee of Monsignor Goddard, Roman Catholic priest at Chisclhurst, a touching letter was read from the ex-Empress Eugénie, in which, after referring to the fact that the little Church of St. Mary contains the remains of those dear to her, she says, "I am left alone, the sole remnant of a shipwreck, which proves how fragile and vain are the grandeur of this world."

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT HAY, BART.



Sir Robert Hay, eighth Baronet of Smithfield and Hagstow, died on the 30th ult., at Lyons, France, aged sixty. He was the third but eldest surviving son of Sir Adam Hay, the seventh Baronet, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Jan. 18, 1867. Sir Robert was born May 8, 1825, and married, Aug. 3, 1853, Sally, daughter of Mr. Alexander Duncan, of Providence, Rhode Island, North America, and by her leaves four sons and two daughters. The deceased Baronet was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Peebles, and was formerly Major in the Midlothian Rifle Volunteers. He is succeeded by his eldest son and heir, now Sir John Adam Hay, the ninth Baronet, Major 3rd Volunteer Battalion Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, formerly Lieutenant in the Scots Guards, who married, in 1881, Miss Anne Salisbury Mary Meliora, daughter of Sir Robert John Milliken Napier, eighth Baronet of Napier, and has a son and heir, Duncan Edwin, born in 1882.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

Sir Julius Benedict died on the 5th inst., after a long illness, from which, however, he appeared to be recovering a few days before his death, having been out for a drive on the Wednesday previous. He was born at Stuttgart in 1804, and, after studying under Hummel at Weimar, he became, when little more than sixteen years old, a pupil in pianoforte playing and composition of Weber. Benedict was early known as a skilful pianist and a successful composer. When quite young he produced stage works in Germany and Italy. In 1835 he came to London, and here his chief career has been passed. Several English operas were produced by him. "The Gipsy's Warning," "The Brides of Venice," "The Crusaders," and "The Lily of Killarney," have all been successful, especially the last. In 1850 Benedict went with Jenny Lind to America, and directed the concerts given by her there. In 1871 he received the honour of knighthood. Besides his operas, he has produced some very fine cantatas and a grand oratorio, "St. Peter," brought out at the Birmingham Festival of 1870. In addition to these works, a large quantity of pianoforte and vocal music remains to attest the versatility and activity of the deceased composer. Benedict also acted for many years as conductor of the Norwich Festivals and of various operatic and concert performances; and as a pianoforte accompanist he was especially eminent. Besides his professional attainments, Sir Julius Benedict was a man of large and varied acquirements—a most genial and intelligent companion.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR MUIR.

Surgeon-General Sir William Muir Muir, K.C.B., Officer of the Legion of Honour, Honorary Physician to the Queen, and Director-General of the Army Medical Department, died at his residence, Oak Lodge, Blackheath Park, on the 2nd inst., aged sixty-six. Sir William was born in 1819, took his degree of M.D. in 1840, and became Assistant Surgeon in the Army in 1842. He served twenty-four years in foreign service—in the Crimea, Turkey, the Mauritius, India, China, and North America—and became Surgeon-General in 1873, in which year he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. He married, in 1875, Rachel Stanley, daughter of the Rev. George Heaton.

MR. CHARLES FIESCHIE HENEAGE.

Mr. Charles Fieschie Heneage, Gentleman Usher of her Majesty's Privy Chamber, died on the 1st inst., aged eighty. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Fieschie Heneage, by the Hon. Arabella Pelham, his wife, daughter of the first Lord Yarborough, and married, in 1827, the Hon. Louisa Elizabeth Graves, daughter of the second Lord Graves; by her, who died 1868, he leaves two sons and two daughters.

The twenty-second annual Metropolitan Horse Show has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The entries outnumbered those of any previous exhibition.

Sir Peter Lumsden arrived in London last Saturday evening, and was met at Charing-cross station by a large and distinguished company, who welcomed him with enthusiastic cheers. He afterwards attended the State dinner given by the Secretary for India.

There was a large and distinguished company present on Thursday week at the usual Fourth of June Celebration at Eton College. After the orations Dr. Hornby entertained the visitors at luncheon. In the afternoon a cricket-match was played, and in the evening the procession of boats took place.

There were ten runners for the Oaks Stakes at Epsom, Archer bringing in first Lord Cadogan's Lone, Lord Zetland's St. Helena being second, and Lord Rosebery's Cipolla third. Mr. R. Peck's Philosophy won the Acorn Stakes.

In the absence of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at a public meeting held at the Mansion House on the 5th inst., in aid of a fund for completing a new wing now being added to the Royal Hospital for Chest Diseases in the City-road, with a view of providing seventy additional beds in that institution.

The Friday evening's discourse at the Royal Institution on the 5th inst., the last of the season, was given by Professor Dewar. The subject title as announced was "Liquid air, and the zero of absolute temperature." In the course of the lecture a considerable range of experiments were shown, and the climax of the discourse was the production of liquid air.

The Hon. J. Russell Lowell, lately American Minister, left London on Sunday evening, a large number of friends assembling at Euston Station to bid him adieu. After visiting the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, he sailed from Liverpool for Boston on Wednesday.—At a banquet given on the 3rd inst. at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Judges, Mr. Phelps, the new American Minister, made his first public appearance in this country. He acknowledged the welcome he had received in England, and spoke of the sympathy and fraternity that existed between the people of the United States and the English as largely resulting from the great intercourse between the two peoples. Speaking as a lawyer, he said in hundreds of courts, and among thousands of lawyers and Judges who never saw and never will see the faces of the English Judges, their names to-day are household words, and their decisions are the subject of constant study and of constant instruction. In no one thing are the British people to be more largely congratulated than on their judiciary. Never did the judgments of the courts command higher regard and more complete consideration than they do to-day. It is the just & done in the land that makes your commerce possible; it is that justice which has built up British liberties.

CITY ECCHOES.

Wednesday, June 10.

The Ministerial crisis has had a disturbing effect upon all business. In the Stock Markets a severe fall has been general. The Money Market cannot, however, be made perceptibly firmer, apparently, as the rate of discount is still under 1 per cent per annum. Agricultural interests have, however, benefited by a copious fall of rain after a week of great heat. A return of hot weather would make vegetation grow apace, and thus would there be promise of all agricultural interests making further progress this year. Mercantile and manufacturing business does not, however, improve, if we may base a general conclusion upon the figures just published as to our foreign and colonial trade so far this year.

The Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies are doing well in connection with the causes for anxiety as to our affairs in Egypt and India. So far this year—that is, to the end of May—the Eastern Company have received £28,015 more than for the corresponding period of last year; and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company £21,568 more. This is a gain of about 10 per cent, and the shares of the respective companies have correspondingly risen. Eastern shares have within the past few weeks gone up from 10 to 11½, and Extension shares from 11½ to 12½.

The holders of the Costa Rica bonds have accepted terms of settlement. A new 5 per cent bond is to be created, and to be exchanged for the present bonds in the proportion of £50 of the new bonds for each £100 of old bonds. Arrear coupons are to be exchanged for shares in a company which is designed to construct an important railway in Costa Rica. The interest of the new bonds is to be secured on the customs revenue, but as such revenue is, up to Jan. 1, 1888, assigned to the liquidation of the internal debt, the Railway Company are to pay interest up to that date.

Hudson's Bay shareholders are to receive no dividend in respect of the year just closed, a result mainly due, no doubt, to the extraordinarily severe fall in the prices realised for furs at the recent sales. The report will be issued almost at once.

The Canadian Government have just converted a 5 per cent loan of several millions into 4 per cent bonds, thus effecting a very substantial further saving in debt charge.

The South Australian loan of £1,560,400 has been placed at £100 6s. and upwards per cent.

Owing to falling off of water revenue, due it may be supposed to the fresh basis of calculation arising from recent litigation, the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company's dividend for the past half-year is to be at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, as compared with 8 and 8½ for some time past.

The directors of the Darlington Steel and Iron Company, Limited, have made their report for the past year. It is not bad in its way; but there is still no dividend for the ordinary shareholder. This company was established in 1872, and underwent reconstruction in 1882.

For the past half-year the dividend of the Bank of British North America is to be 6 per cent per annum, a rate which the company has maintained since 1881.

The Suez Canal dividend of 62½ francs per share of 500 francs, is in addition to the 5 per cent interest paid by coupon. For 1883 the excess was 63½ francs.

T. S.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Princess Louise will lay the foundation-stone of the new out-patient department of the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

An anonymous donor has given £10,000 to the Hull General Infirmary, and £5000 each to the two orphan homes in that borough.

The summer fête at the Little Boys' Home at Farningham was celebrated very successfully last Saturday, in spite of the wet weather which prevailed throughout the morning.

An amateur dramatic performance, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, will be given this (Saturday) evening at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

The Lord Mayor on Wednesday presided at a meeting held at the Mansion House on behalf of the Mary Wardell Convalescent Home for Scarlet Fever, of which the Princess of Wales is patroness.

The committee of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours have consented, on the invitation of the Lady Mayoress, to give a representation of "The Masque of Painters" at the Mansion House on June 25, in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women in the Waterloo-road.

On Thursday and Friday a sale of work from the Gentlewomen's Self-Help Institute was held at No. 23, Rutland-gate, by permission of Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton. The work consists of fancy and useful articles, and also of clothing for the poor, all being the work of necessitous ladies, and sold for their benefit.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts on the 4th inst. opened a bazaar at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, in aid of the funds of the Jessop's Hospital for Women. The hospital, which cost upwards of £30,000, was presented to the town by Mr. Jessop, steel manufacturer. To meet the demands upon it, all the wards were recently opened, and to cover the increased cost the bazaar was held.

The celebration of the fifty-eighth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday evening. Mr. H. A. Simonds, chairman of the Country Brewers' Society, took the chair, and was supported by about 600 gentlemen, the galleries being filled by ladies. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to £4500, more than one fourth of which had been collected by the chairman and his friends.

A meeting to take steps for raising £100,000 for the enlargement of the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, was held last Saturday afternoon in Grosvenor House, the Duke of Westminster presiding. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of Derry, Dr. Protheroe Smith, and others, and a resolution to promote the appeal was unanimously adopted.

A ballad concert, under the patronage of the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, and others, is announced for the 16th inst. at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, in aid of the funds of the Society (of 28, Finsbury-circus) for providing Artificial Limbs and Surgical Appliances to Poor Cripples. Madame Patey, Signor Foli, and several other well-known artistes are engaged, and Mr. Sidney Naylor will conduct.

"The Conversion of England," an historical drama, describing the mission of St. Augustine of Canterbury to Ethelbert, King of Kent, and the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, will be enacted at St. Peter's Schools, Vauxhall, on Thursday evening, July 2, and Friday evening, July 3.—The characters will be represented by divers persons connected with the church, supported by a chorus of the St. Peter's choir. Tickets of admission to be obtained of Miss Herbert, the Parsonage, Vauxhall, S.E. Prices on Friday, 5s.; on Thursday, 2s. 6d. The profits will be given to the parochial charities.

MUSIC.

FRENCH OPERA AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The season of French performances under the direction of Mr. M. L. Mayer opened last Saturday evening with M. Delibes' "Lakmé," a work that was originally produced at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1883, when the title-character was sustained by Mdlle. Van Zandt, as it is in the present series of London representations. The composer of "Lakmé" has recently acquired celebrity by several works, this being the most important of them.

The scene of the opera is laid in one of the English possessions in India, the action taking place in our own times. Lakmé is a beautiful young girl, daughter of Nilakantha, a Brahminical priest, the grounds of whose temple are entered by an inquisitive group of English, comprising two officers, Gérald and Frédéric, Ellen, the daughter, and Rose, the niece of the Governor (the young ladies being respectively engaged to the young officers), and Mrs. Benton, the gouvernante. Gérald remains alone in the gardens sketching, and encounters Lakmé, an instantaneous and mutual passion ensuing. His sacrilegious intrusion and Lakmé's love become known to Nilakantha, who vows revenge, and, finding an opportunity when Gérald is detached from his friends, the priest stabs the young officer, whom he leaves for dead. The wounded man is secretly succoured by Lakmé, who has him conveyed to a retreat in the recesses of a forest, where she watches his recovery, endeavouring to convert him to her faith and to secure her union with him. During her temporary absence, Frédéric succeeds in tracing his friend, whom he rouses to a sense of duty both as an engaged lover and an officer who is due with his regiment in an impending engagement with rebels. Lakmé, in despair, suddenly snatches and swallows a leaf from a poison tree, and speedily expires, her lover being safe from her father's vengeance, having drunk with her from the sacred cup. There is not much incident in the plot, which we have given from the original book. In Saturday's representation the characters of the English ladies, and a quintet in which they are concerned, in the first act, were omitted.

M. Delibes' music, without possessing very special dramatic power, has touches of a distinctive individuality, and a French tone, that are welcome in days when there is so little distinguishing nationality in music. In the first act, the Brahminical choral music, Lakmé's characteristic Prayer, a graceful duet for her and her attendant, Mallika, a beautiful air, "Fantasies aux divins ménages," for Gérald, and a fine duet for him and Lakmé, are notable features. The second act contains some bright choral and ballet music in the opening market-scene, followed by some expressive stanzas addressed by Nilakantha to Lakmé, and her delivery of the "Légende de la fille du Pauvre," an elaborate scene, with many florid bravura passages; a fine love-duet for her and Gérald being an important feature of this portion of the opera. The third act opens with a "Berceuse," sung by Lakmé while watching over the wounded Gérald. This simple piece is followed by more important music for the two, the final duet for them, in which her despairing love and his vacillating character are well expressed, being one of the important numbers of the work. In the orchestral features of his score, M. Delibes manifests much skill in the command over varied and characteristic effects. The performance of Mdlle. Van Zandt as Lakmé was of transcendent excellence, both vocally and dramatically. Her voice is at once brilliant and sympathetic in quality. She commands an exceptionally high compass, and executes bravura passages with refined skill. Her success was very great. Mdlle. Hamann was thoroughly efficient as Mallika, and MM. Dupuy and Carroul were eminently successful, respectively, as Gérald and Nilakantha. The former gentleman has a resonant tenor voice, which he uses with judgment and taste, both in expressive and declamatory passages; the representative of Nilakantha possessing an excellent baritone voice, which told with great effect in all his music, especially in the stanzas addressed to Lakmé, which were very finely delivered. M. Soulacroix (formerly of the Royal Italian Opera) sang and acted well as Frédéric. A fine orchestra—comprising many of our best instrumentalists—and an efficient chorus (from the Brussels Opera) are associated in the performance of "Lakmé," which was skilfully conducted by Signor Bevignani. The composer was called forward at the close of the opera.

Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir gave the first of two concerts at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, when he resumed the office of conductor, which he had temporarily resigned to Mr. Randegger after the dissolution of the society in 1880. Its reorganisation soon followed, and the institution is now apparently in a condition of as great efficiency as at any past period. Its rendering of unaccompanied part-music at last week's concert was in every respect admirable. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss Perugini and Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. John Dunn contributed some skilful violin playing.

The opening of the Albert Palace, Battersea Park, on Saturday last, included musical performances, among which was that of a new "Dedication Ode," the words (appropriate to the occasion) by Mr. W. A. Barrett, the music composed by Mr. A. J. Caldicott. The score is for soprano and baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra. There is some very effective writing in the several movements of which the ode consists; and a

good climax is obtained in the final chorus, closing with the chorale "Gotha," composed by the late Prince Consort, and introduced by special permission of her Majesty. The soloists in Saturday's performance of the cantata were Madame Valleria and Mr. Thorndike, and it was directed by the composer, who is appointed conductor to the institution.

Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, the eminent pianoforte makers, have issued a very interesting pamphlet in reference to their exhibits at the International Inventions Exhibition. It contains much important information as to the progressive improvements in the art (for it is more an art than a manufacture) of constructing pianofortes, in which Messrs. Broadwood have been eminent for more than a century. Instruments of various kinds and dates are exhibited by Messrs. Broadwood, besides other interesting objects, among them being the letter of Beethoven, dated Feb. 3, 1818, conveying his enthusiastic thanks to the firm for their present to him of a grand pianoforte of their make.

A pianoforte recital was given in the music-room of the International Inventions Exhibition last week, when the excellence of the "Sostenente" pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons was manifested by performances given by Signor Bisaccia.

The celebrated Strauss band, from Vienna, is continuing its performances at South Kensington. It is in its spirited execution of bright dance music that this orchestra is heard to most advantage. In order to give Herr Strauss the opportunity of playing some of the finer portions of his répertoire less suited to open-air performance, the band played on Tuesday day in the Royal Albert Hall instead of in the gardens.

Mr. Herbert Reeves, son of our great tenor and himself a vocalist of high accomplishments, gave his first concert at the Crystal Palace last Monday afternoon, when his own refined singing and that of his father were features in a long programme to which several other eminent artists, vocal and instrumental, contributed. The Crystal Palace Band, conducted by Mr. Manns, performed orchestral pieces, and recitations were given by Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. W. Terriss, and Mr. J. L. Toole.

The Richter concerts are within two of the close of the eleventh season. The seventh performance of the series took place at St. James's Hall last Monday evening, when the programme included two novelties, as far as these concerts concerned. The first was an overture to "Hyperion," by Mr. E. D'Albert, in which there is some effective orchestral writing; this, and the general style, being strongly reflective of the influence of Wagner. The concert ended with Berlioz's "Symphonie Funèbre et Triomphale," which had before been given at a Crystal Palace Concert. The performance of these and of more familiar works at Monday's concert was of the usual excellence.

The American concert given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday night calls for but little comment beyond recording the excellent purpose for which it was given—the bringing of aid to the relief fund for sick and wounded soldiers in the Soudan. Mdlle. Van Zandt came from the Gaiety Theatre after her performance as Lakmé, and, in the costume of that character, sang the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" with brilliant effect. Miss Griswold, Madame A. Sterling, and several other vocalists (some amateurs), contributed to a long programme, which also included pianoforte performances by Lady Randolph Churchill, a violin solo by Miss N. Carpenter, and recitations by Miss A. Detachon. A new song, "Longing for Home," composed especially for the occasion by Sir A. Sullivan, was sung, with much effect, by Madame Sterling.

A long list of works was presented at the thirty-seventh performance of new compositions by the Musical Artists' Society, at Willis's Rooms, last Saturday evening.

Of the Balfour memorial concert at the Royal Albert Hall we must speak next week.

Miss Margaret Wild displayed special merit as a pianiste at the concert given by her last week at Prince's Hall. Miss Skinner (violinist) co-operated in the concert, and Miss C. Elliot contributed vocal pieces.

Madame Jenny Viard-Louis will give her fourth concert of the third series of Beethoven's works at Prince's Hall next Tuesday afternoon.

Madame Frickenhaus and Herr Josef Ludwig gave one of their chamber concerts at Prince's Hall, on Thursday; and Signor and Signora Samuelli gave a concert in the evening at Steinway Hall.

Colonel Henry Mapleson gave an invitation concert at St. James's Hall on Friday evening, June 12. Many distinguished artistes were announced to appear. During the evening a brief address was to be delivered by Dr. Carter Moffat on his invention the "ammoniaphone," for improving the tone and extending the range of the human voice.

Covent-Garden Theatre is to be opened for Italian Opera on Tuesday next—the performances taking place each Tuesday and Saturday during the series. Madame Adelina Patti will be the principal attraction on each occasion.

Mr. W. H. Cummings has been appointed conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The honour of knighthood was conferred last Saturday on Dr. C. A. Cameron, Superintendent Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, in recognition of his distinguished services in the cause of sanitation. Dr. Cameron is president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and vice-president of the Chemical Institute of Great Britain.

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

Melton, who won the "blue ribbon" after one of the closest and most exciting finishes ever seen, is the property of Lord Hastings, by whom he was bred at Melton Constable. He is by Master Kildare from Violet Melrose; and it may be noted that his sire, who is an Irish horse, earned his chief reputation at Epsom, where he beat a field of twenty-seven for the City and Suburban with 9 st. 2 lb. on his back. His dam was of no repute on the turf, and he is her first foal. Melton is a bright bay colt, standing about 15 hands 2½ in., which is rather below the average height of a Derby winner. As we were watching him being saddled for the all-important race of last Wednesday week, a young lady standing near us exclaimed, "What a dear little horse!" and really, her description was by no means inapt. Without possessing very much bone or power, he is a wonderfully elegant colt, full of quality: in fact, a perfect little gentleman all over; and his action, when fairly extended, is very taking, as he bounds along in light, corky style, and covers an immense amount of ground at each stride. No horse could well have a more creditable record, as his six essays have only resulted in one defeat, and, on that occasion, the verdict against him was but a head. He made his first appearance as a two-year-old in the New Stakes at Ascot. After this excellent beginning, he was made a very strong favourite for the July Stakes at Newmarket, in which, however, he sustained his solitary reverse, and just succumbed to Luminary, after an unusually long and punishing struggle. Soon after this he went amiss, and it was more than three months before he ran again. As a natural consequence, he was not much fancied for the Middle Park Plate, and his easy victory, under the full penalty of 7 lb., was specially meritorious. A fortnight later the Criterion Stakes proved a very easy task for him, as there was very little form amongst his seven opponents, and he retired into winter quarters with a great reputation, and was almost as good a favourite as Paradox for the great race at Epsom. He would doubtless have been even more fancied but for the fact that one of his fore-legs has never been perfectly sound, and it was the opinion of a great many people well qualified to judge of such a matter that he would never stand training. Matthew Dawson, however, always asserted that he should be able to give the colt a thorough preparation for the Derby. Melton naturally required very delicate and careful treatment, whilst Paradox did so well throughout the winter, and won such an extraordinary trial in the spring, that the Kingsclere champion ousted the Newmarket horse from his position at the head of the Derby quotations. The First and Second Spring Meetings at Newmarket, however, completely altered the tone of the betting again. The head victory of Paradox in the Two Thousand was gained in very slovenly fashion; whilst Melton carried off the Payne Stakes in gallant style, beating Kingswood, Louey, and Present Times, without the semblance of an effort. Public opinion, therefore, veered completely round again, and, at the start for the Derby, 15 to 8 was the best offer against Melton, the comparatively long odds of 6 to 1 being easily obtainable about Paradox. The start was a remarkably good one; but the favourite began slowly, and they had gone fully a mile before he showed prominently in the race. A quarter of a mile from home, the struggle was reduced to a match between Paradox and Melton; and the former held such a nice lead, and was going so well, that it did not look as though he would ever be caught. From the distance, however, Melton made up his ground in remarkable fashion, and, drawing level about eighty yards from the winning-post, had an advantage of fully a neck in another couple of strides. Then Paradox came again, and the pair ran a desperate race home, the favourite winning by a short head, though the second was in front again immediately they had passed the judge's box. This was Archer's fourth Derby, the great jockey having previously won on Silvio, Bend Or, and Iroquois. Melton is the first horse that has ever secured the Middle Park Plate and the Derby; and he is now being backed at 2 to 1 for the St. Leger, in which race Paradox is not engaged.

THE DERBY OF 1791.

Our Engraving is copied from an aquatint by J. W. Edy, in the British Museum. This was published in 1792 by J. Harris, of Sweeting's-alley, and Broad-street. It was drawn after the picture by J. N. Sartorius, representing the race at Epsom for the Derby Sweepstakes on June 9, 1791. The inscription underneath the print states that the race was one of three-year old colts, carrying eight stone three pounds weight, and the winner was the Duke of Bedford's brown colt Eager (own brother to Fidget, son of Florizel and a Matchem mare). Nine out of the thirty-two subscribers ran horses, and eight at least of those horses were run by members of the Jockey Club; for the Prince of Wales ran two candidates (St. David by Sultrum, and a colt by Highflyer), Lord Foley ran Vermin, Lord Egremont ran Proteus (as the colt by Mercury was called), Mr. Vernon ran a colt by Garrick, Sir Charles Bunbury ran Playfellow, Lord Grosvenor ran Guncistus, and the Duke of Bedford won with Eager. The Duke of Bedford also won the Derby of 1789, with Sky-scraper; and that of 1797, with a nameless colt, the son of Fidget and of a "Sister to Pharamond." This Duke, who died in 1802, was a crack gentleman-jockey, and figures in anecdotes of the Turf.



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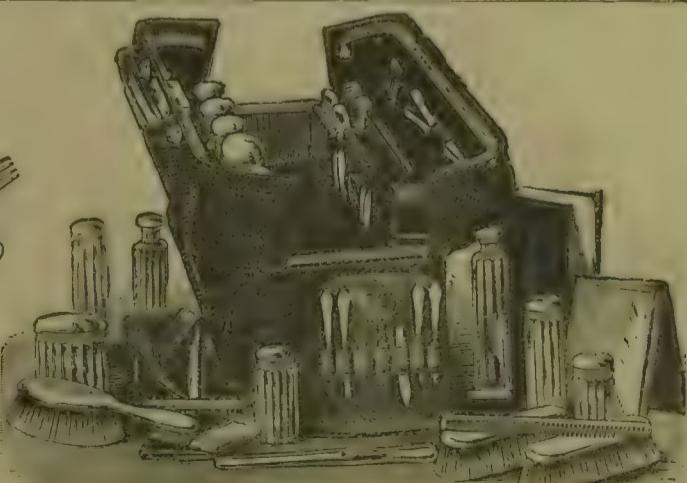
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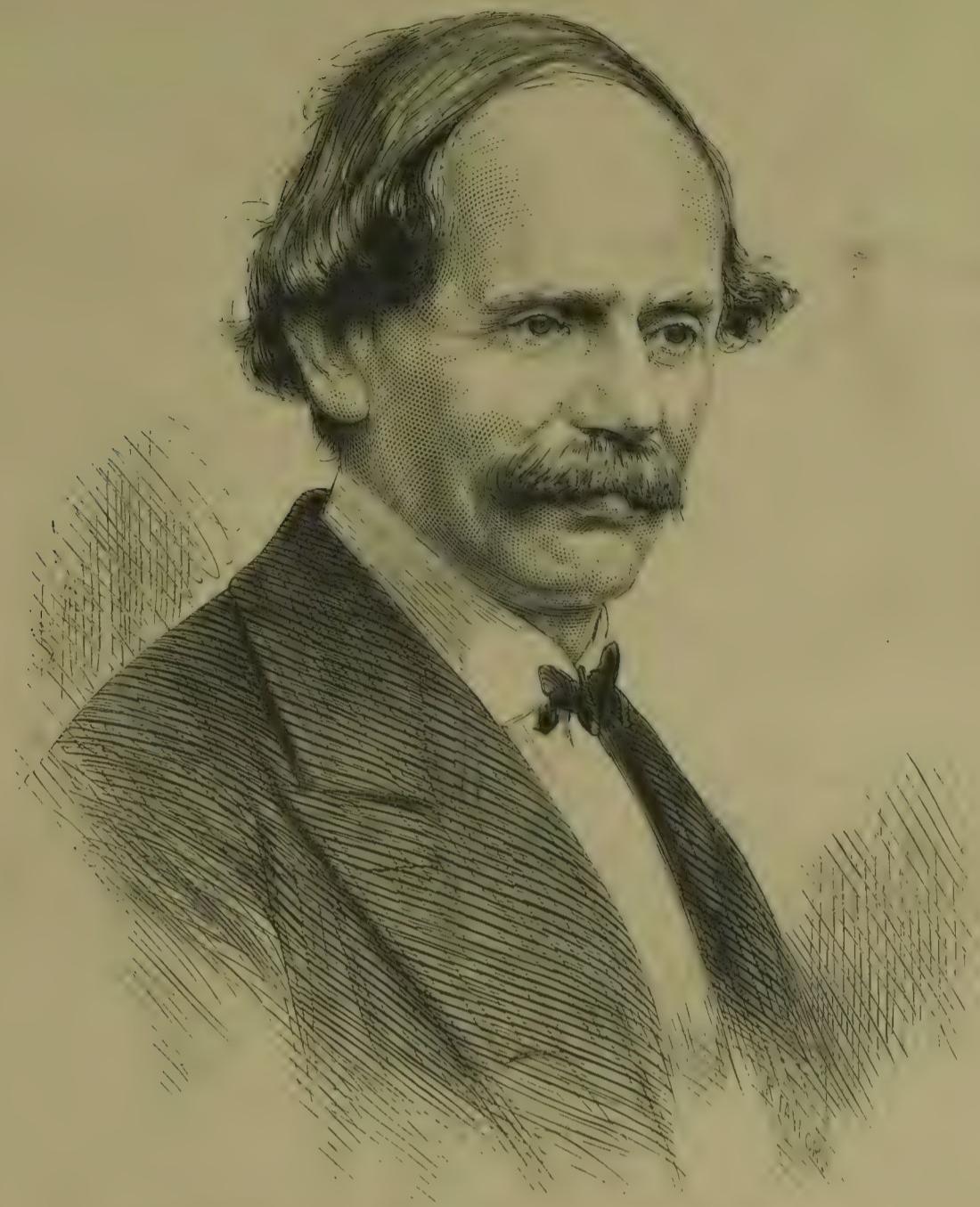
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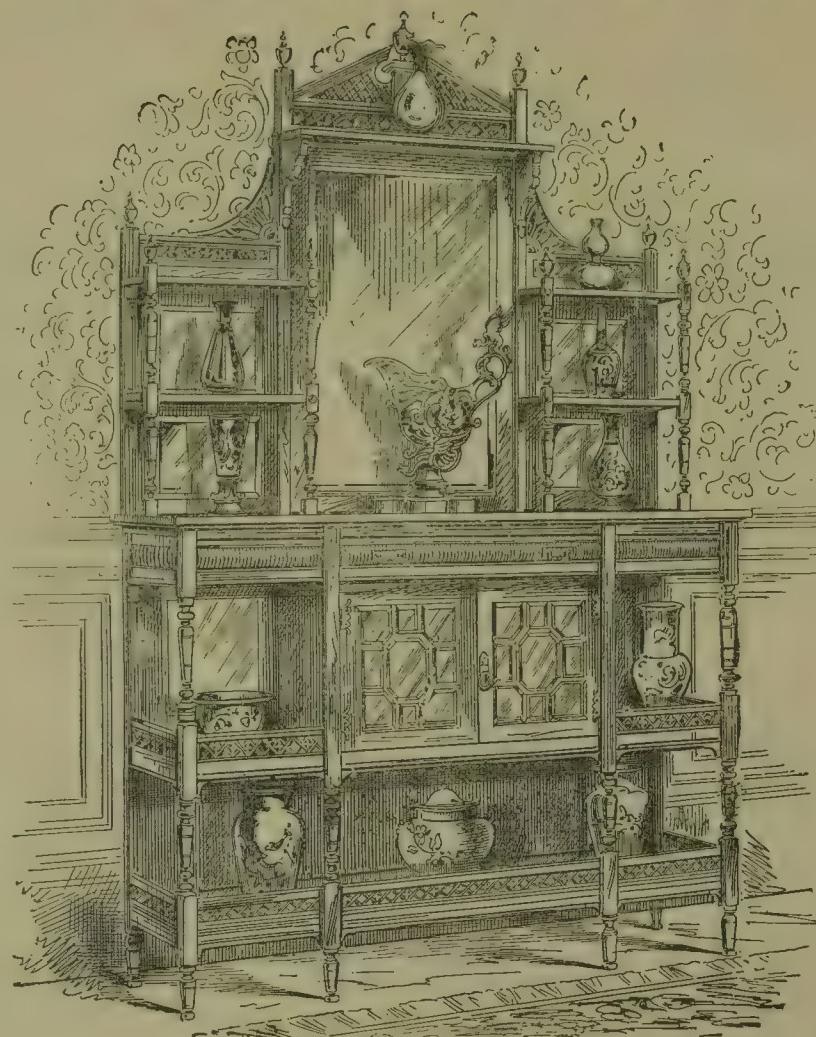
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<p

"LITTLE GOODS, LITTLE CARE."

The truth of this week's proverb has not generally commended itself to an anxious and often covetous world. Many people would be happy to believe it, if they could; and some might find this easier than to contrive a safe way of increasing their store of "goods." To the poet, and even to the artist in a poetical or philosophical mood, this picture of a virtuous and affectionate couple, whose only apparent wealth is a boat with some nets and fishing-gear, a set of carpenter's tools, their wearing apparel, and the wife's needle and thread and cooking utensils, may be quite satisfactory. It is very certain that, taking a wide view of the condition of mankind, not only among European nations but in Asia, Africa, and North and South America and in the isles of the Pacific, this is a stock of domestic properties much above the average standard. But we doubt whether it is always accompanied by entire freedom from care for the needs of the daily livelihood. There was Enoch Arden, to be sure, a brave and skilful fisherman, who could also handle the saw, the axe, the hammer, and augur, as we read in Tennyson's poem:

He purchased his own boat, and made a home
For Annie, neat and nest-like, half-way up.

The narrow street that clambered toward the nail.

Seven happy years "of health and competence," with successful toil on the sea and trade on shore in the fish of his own catching, allowed him to support his wife and two children. But at last, by an accident which disabled him for a time, poverty crept into the humble home; and he was obliged to go for a sailor, to earn a needful sum of money. We know what came of it; a very sorrowful story. Let us hope that more solid prosperity may reward the industry and thrift of this fine fellow, and of his gentle partner, who sits in the boat mending his nets. We should be glad to hear that he was the owner of several boats; also of a comfortable cottage, or a house with room for six children; with plenty of good furniture, and with two or three hundred pounds laid by in the bank. His cares would not be thereby increased, but lightened; and it would be far better for the wife, and for the coming boys and girls. A boat may go to the bottom of the sea; and so may a man, unhappily, leaving wife and children to starve, as many poor people on the east coast, from the Humber to Hartlepool, know too well. From a sentimental point of view, "Little Goods" may appeal to sympathetic approbation; but we should like to see the little become a good deal more.

DEER-SHOOTING ON A LAKE.

The State of New York, though we are apt to think of that name chiefly in connection with the greatest commercial seaport and city of the American Republic, is a country of large extent, not very much less than that of England (without Wales), and of most diversified aspects, containing rivers, lakes, mountains or hill-ranges, and woodlands, the variety of scenery in which is surpassed by few countries of equal size. The banks of the noble Hudson river, with the Catskills, are known to thousands of travellers from Europe; the State, at its north-western boundary, reaches the Falls of Niagara, includes the southern shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and part of the St. Lawrence, and on its north-east side, bordering on Vermont, possesses a beautiful chain of lakes, those of Champlain and George, overlooked by the "Green Mountains" and the Adirondacs. The forests on the shores of some of these sequestered lakes abound with game for the sportsman's rifle; deer being of course the most desirable, though bears, wolves, raccoons, wild cats, and other destructive quadrupeds, may be freely killed. It is in the summer, in this highland region, that the deer become an object of pursuit; and they are frequently shot as they come down to drink of the water of a lake. Our Illustration represents such an exploit performed from a boat lying close to the woodland shore, in a scene of great natural beauty, which is easily accessible to the wearied man of business, when he gets a brief holiday from his counting-house and from Wall-street; as the Londoner seeks his recreation, if he can afford the cost, in the Scottish Highlands or in Norway. Deer-stalking, however, is not practised in North America with the same degree of scientific method and laborious exertion as on the mountains and moors of North Britain.

"OUT OF HIS DEPTH."

Here is another fisherman of our seacoast, whose face has not such an intellectual expression as that of the happy husband in "Little Goods, Little Care." He, too, like Enoch Arden, is accustomed to carry his fish through the village for sale, though we do not see that he possesses a cart and a white horse. So many dozen mackerel, or the number of fine soles, or whatever he may have had of "ocean-spoil," in his osier basket, ought to have enriched his pocket with a certain amount of shillings and pence. But he is, unfortunately, no scholar; for in his boyhood the village school did not teach arithmetic beyond a little counting up, adding, and subtracting; and the reduction of pence to shillings, with the incidental allowance of two fish for three-halfpence, makes a problem harder for him than setting his nets at night on the famous ground between the rocks, where the tide-current flows swiftly into the bay. Every man, if he takes enough pains to learn, can become very clever in his own way; but ciphering was never in this man's way, and it is a pity that he has not a clever wife, such as the pleasant young woman sitting in the boat, in Mr. Davidson Knowles's picture, who could put his calculations right in a moment. It is too late, perhaps, for him to think of that, and he stands here in perplexity, mentally quite "out of his depth." There is one resource for an unmarried man in this plight; but we do not at all recommend it; he may turn in at the Blue Anchor, and try the effect of a pint of beer, with a screw of "baccy," to assist the working of an untutored brain. He will then find, after muddling his mind a little more, that he has really not got so much money as he ought to have; and there can be no question in general, that any man attempting by this process to recover his understanding, whenever he happens to be a little bit "out of his depth," is likely to be "bound in shallows," as Shakespeare says, for "all the voyage of his life." It is the way to have "Little Goods," but, in the long run, not to have "Little Care."

The Royal Dublin Society have resolved to hold an International Exhibition of Arts and Industries on a very extensive scale, at Ballsbridge, in 1887.

Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, architect, has been elected a Royal Academician; and Mr. Henry Moore, painter, Mr. E. Burne Jones, painter, and Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, painter, have been chosen Associates.

The sale of the collection of pictures, sculpture, decorative furniture, porcelain, old French tapestry, plate, jewels, &c., formed by the late Mr. Christopher Beckett Denison, commenced last Saturday at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. The catalogue comprises 3354 lots, the dispersal of which will occupy twenty-two days, commencing with Dutch and Flemish pictures, and ending with Chippendale furniture, statuary, and the fine Florentine Pietre-Dure Mosaic table from the Hamilton Palace collection.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.
E. G. (Blackwater).—If you place a White Knight on K square, which was omitted in the description, the solution is then effected by 1. B to K 3rd, P to K 5th; 2. Q to K R 2nd, K takes P (d1, ove-king check); 3. Q to Q 6th interposing and mating.

W. B. (Stratford).—Why send a diagram without the name of the author or the conditions of its acceptance on it? If it becomes detached from the letter, it is lost to the world for ever.

Columbus.—Too elementary for our readers; and, besides, three checks in a three-move problem are two too many.

A. S. (Manchester).—Please accept our thanks for your game, which shall appear next week. Due acknowledgment of your courtesy was crowded out last week.

C. W. (Thorpe).—Except in the case of a two-move problem, a full solution should be sent. We have no objection to post-cards, properly addressed.

F. Marshall.—Yours is a very remarkable analysis of No. 2149, but who is your authority for stating that a Knight moving discovering check is a "violation of problem rules?"

J. K. (South Hampstead).—See the note below. You were correct in substituting the B for the B P.

W. R. C. (Lee).—We do not understand your question, "Is a Knight allowed to move over his own piece?" The Knight may be played to any vacant square within the scope of his peculiar line of movement.

D. A. (Dublin).—The problem marked J is good, and we have no recollection of having examined it before. The one marked F was set aside because of the capture on the first move of the solution and subsequent lack of point. J is marked for insertion if you have no objection.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 2138, 2139, and 2140 received from J. S. Logan (Hackney, Natal); of No. 2146 from E. J. Winter Wood, F. E. Gibbons (Udell, Rev. John W. Barnard); of No. 2147 from E. L. G. W. F. Scholte, L. E. G. B., E. J. Winter Wood, H. E. J. Waller, D. Frantzill; of No. 2148 from E. L. G., T. G. (Ware), C. J. P., E. J. Winter Wood, B. H. C. (Salisbury), Charlotte F. Hanlon (Dublin), Jumbo, H. J. and Crane (Abford); of M. Meissling's PROBLEM from E. L. G.; of S. Loyd's PUZZLER, "It" (Ware) and E. Corni h.

PROBLEM NO. 2149.—It is only proper to mention that in the diagram of this problem a Black Pawn is under attack by a Black Bishop in error. The following correspondents have nevertheless correctly solved the diagram and sent the author's solution:—Rev. W. Richardson (Old Romney), E. Cassella (Udell), F. W. Ballou, E. Lunden, Shadforth, Richard Murphy, Charles H. Hanlon (Dublin), W. W. Williams, A. W. Scrutton, Nerina, Ben Nevis, George J. Vale, S. Bullen, G. S. Oldfield, Joseph Alsworth, Juniper Junior, Julia Short, Columbus, A. Wigmore, D. W. Kelly, Edwin Smith, L. J. Greenaway, Aaron Harper, F. West, E. Cornish, T. C. D. C. R. L. Southwell, G. S. Cox, A. C. Hunt, W. B. (Clifton), J. W. B. (Paignton), S. Lowndes, H. Wardell, B. R. Wood, Jumbo, I. Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, John Thomas, R. H. Brooks, L. Desnages, and J. K. (South Hampstead).

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2145

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q R 6th K takes P*
2. Kt to K 8th (ch) Any move
3. Mates accordingly.

No. 2146

WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to B 4th Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

* If Black plays 1. B takes R; White continues with 2. Kt to K 8th (ch), and 3. B mates.

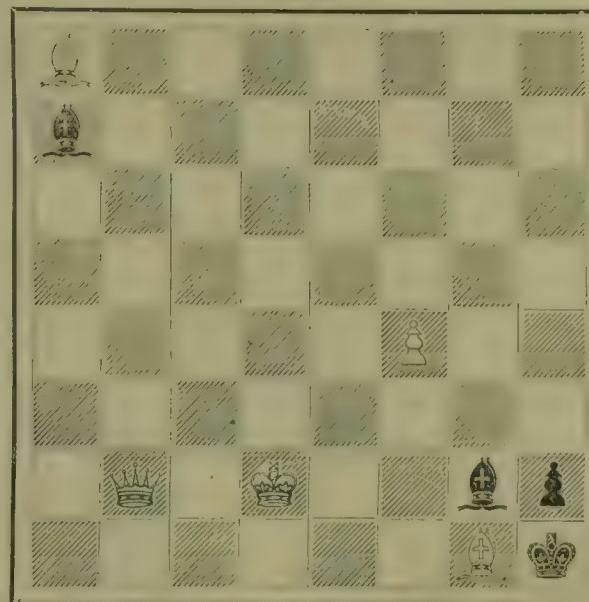
No. 2147.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to B 8th Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 2151.

By M. HANUSCH (Prague).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A lively Game played in the last Winter Tournament of the City of London Chess Club.

(Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE BLACK
(Mr. C. J. Woon). (Mr. W. E. Vyse).
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. P to K 5th P takes P
4. P to Q 2nd P takes P
5. Q takes P Kt to Q B 3d
6. B to Q Kt 5th R to Q 4th (ch)
7. Kt to Q B 2nd B to Q Kt 5th
8. B to Q 2nd Kt to K 2nd
9. Kt to K 2nd B to Q 2nd
10. B takes Kt P takes B

Kt takes B looks tempting, but the move in the text was best, as it gave Black a fine centre of Pawns.

11. Kt to K 4th To force exchanges, as Black was threatening P to Q B 4th and then P to Q 5th.

12. Q takes B B takes B (ch)
13. Q takes B Q takes Q (ch)
14. Kt to K 4th P to Q B 4th

A weak move, which was the cause of a1 White's subsequent troubles. He should have castled at once.

15. K to B 2nd K takes P
Taking prompt advantage of his opponent's error.

16. K to B 2nd Castles (K)

Forcing White either to take the Pawn or let it be passed on as a passed Pawn.

17. P takes P R to B 7th
24. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K 5th
20. Q R to Q B sq P to K 4th
21. K R to K sq B to Q B 3d
22. K to K sq P to K 4th

Threatening mate in a few moves, commencing Q R takes Kt.

23. P takes K R to B 7th
24. Kt to K B sq Q R to K B sq
25. Kt to K 4th P to Q 5th

Black mates in three moves.

26. Kt to K 3rd.

R to K 2nd would have been no better, as Black would have taken the Kt with the Queen's Rook, and mated in a few more moves.

27. R takes P Q R takes Kt
28. P takes R.

Black mates in three moves.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the honorary secretary of the Irish Chess Association, Mr. T. B. Rowland, for the constitution and programme of that society, adopted at a general meeting of the members held on April 6 last. The Irish Chess Association is a federation of clubs and individuals, and its object is the promotion of the theory and practice of chess in all its branches. The subscription is five shillings per annum, and the meetings are to be held annually in Dublin and one of the large provincial towns alternately. The first meeting is fixed to take place in Dublin in October next, ending with the distribution of prizes and a banquet. Prizes, the value of which will depend on the amount of subscriptions received, will be for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes.

1. A tournament open to residents of Great Britain and Ireland.
2. A tournament open to residents of Ireland only.
3. Tournament open to clubs federated with the association.
4. A handicap tournament.
5. Problem solution tournament.
6. Blindfold play between eminent specialists and members of the association.
7. Telegraphic matches between the Associations and the great towns.
8. Other matches and competitions to be fixed by the council.

Chessplayers desirous of becoming members of the I.C.A. should address the hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. T. B. Rowland, Victoria-terrace, Gountar, Dublin.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1882) of Lady Alicia Conroy, late of Arborfield, Berks, who died on Jan. 21 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Sir John Conroy, Bart., the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £19,000. The testatrix devises and bequeaths all the real and personal estate to which she shall be entitled at the time of her decease to her said son, absolutely. The deceased was the daughter of Lawrence, second Earl Rosse.

The will (dated Aug. 12, 1881) of General Richard Parker, Colonel 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, late of Castle Malwood, Lyndhurst, in the county of Southampton, who died on March 15 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Sir William Parker, Bart., the nephew, and Nathaniel Barnardiston, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £11,000. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths £2000 to his nephew Major Bevil Granville. The residue of his personal estate he leaves, upon trust, to pay the income to his sister, Mrs. Ann Granville, for life, and then, subject to a further trust for accumulation, to the younger sons of the said Sir William Parker, as he shall appoint.

The will (dated Dec. 5, 1881) of Sir Harry Smith Parkes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador at Pekin, who died on March 22 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., and Hall Rokeby Price, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £8000. The testator bequeaths legacies to relatives and others; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for all his children, in equal shares.

The will (dated April 1, 1885) of Colonel Francis Octavius Montgomery, formerly of the North Down Militia, but late of the Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, and of Folkestone, who died on April 19 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Edward Parker Wolstenholme and Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £161,000. The testator bequeaths £5000 each, free of duty, to his great-nephews, William Edward, Robert Arthur, Percy Hugh Seymour, Francis Henry, and George Fitzmaurice, the sons of his nephew, Hugh Montgomery, and two or three other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he settles to go with the Grey Abbey estates, in the county of Down, Ireland, but so that his said great-nephew William Edward Montgomery, or other person entitled in expectancy on the death of his nephew, the said Hugh Montgomery, shall take the first life interest, as though his said nephew were dead.

The will (dated June 19, 1873), with a codicil (dated May 22, 1878), of Mr. Robert Edmund Oliver, late of Sholebrook Lodge, Whittlebury, Northamptonshire, who died on March 12 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Abraham John Roberts, John Locke Stratton, and Henry Philip Markham, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £88,000. The testator bequeaths liberal legacies to his executors, servants, and others; and the residue of the personality and all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property he leaves, upon trust, for his brother, Richard Silver, for life. At his brother's death he gives £5000 to the Hon. Ismay Mary Helen Augusta Fitzroy, the eldest daughter of his late friend, Charles, Lord Southampton; and the ultimate residue of all his property to the Hon. Edward Algernon Fitzroy, the second son of the said Lord Southampton.

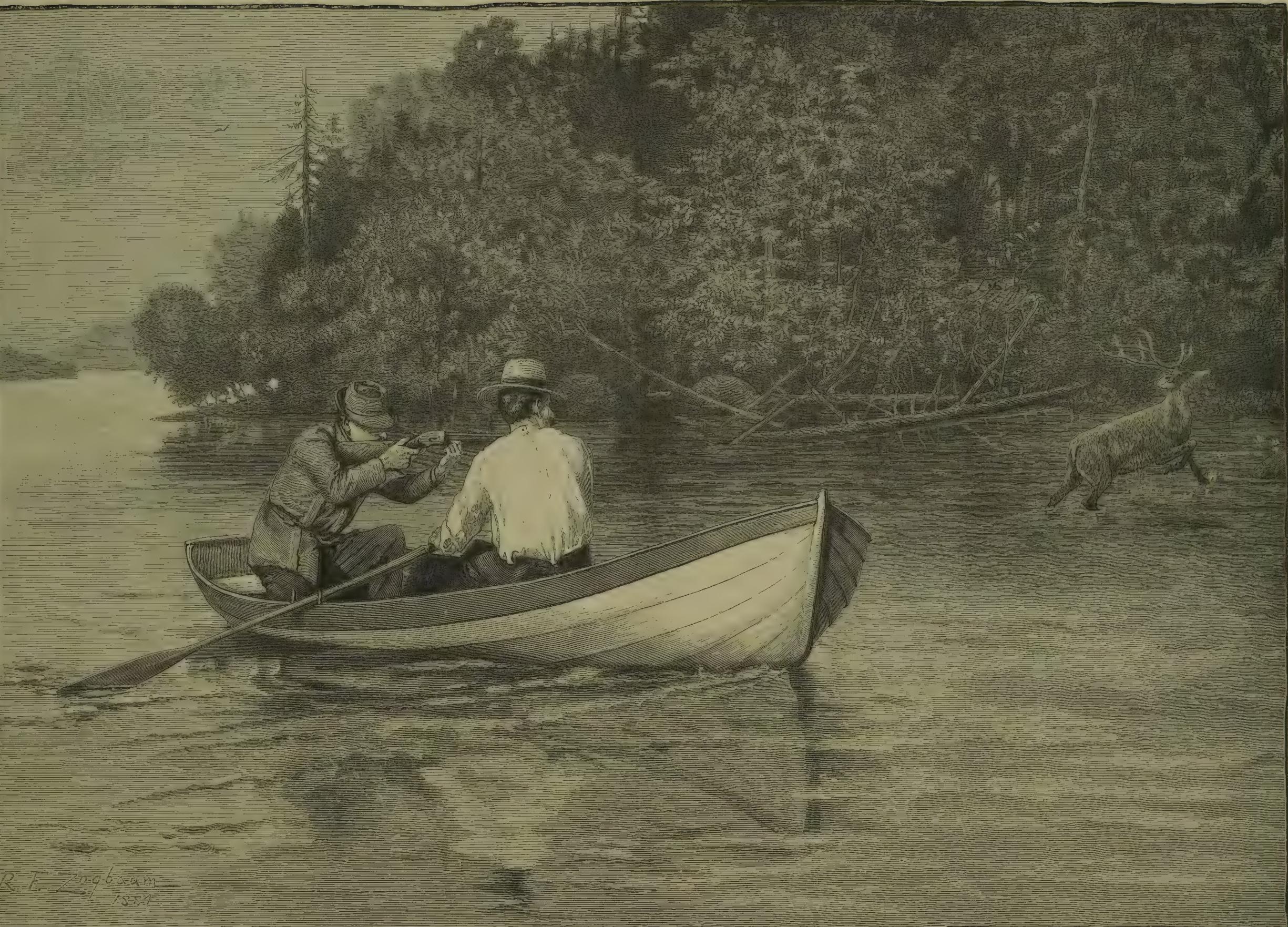
The will (dated Sept. 9, 1882) of Mr. Peter Atrell, late of No. 24, Tredegar-square, Mile-end, who died on April 30 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by John Joseph Hickmott, jun., and George James Wagstaff, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £80,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the London Hospital, Whitechapel; the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; and the East London Hospital at Shadwell for Children; £300 each to the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham; the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula, City-road; and the Blind School, St. George's-fields, Southwark; £250 to the Poplar Hospital, East India-road, Poplar; £200 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney; £150 to the Stepney Relief Society; £50 to the Mile-end Philanthropic Society; and £25 to the Horn of Plenty Philanthropic Society, Globe-road, Mile-end. He gives numerous freehold and leasehold houses and other property, upon trust, for his sister Mrs. Adelaide Hocken, for life, or until she shall marry again, and then for her children, Florence Nightingale and Thomas Hocken; a gift of similar properties, upon trust, for his sister Mrs. Adelaide Hickmott, for life, and then for her children; various properties to his nephew, William Arment; and many other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is left upon trusts for accumulation; at the expiration of seven years he leaves one fourth of such part as may by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes to such of the said charitable institutions as his executors in their discretion may think fit; one third of the remainder to his sister Mrs. Hocken, and her said two children, in equal shares; one third to his sister Mrs. Hickmott, and one third to his nephew, William Arment.

The will (dated May 20, 1883) of his Excellency Mariano Balcarce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in France and Belgium, late of No. 5, Rue de Berlin, Paris, who died on Feb. 20 last, was proved in London on the 6th ult. by Madame Josefa de Gutierrez de Estrada, the daughter and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate in England amounting to over £34,000. The testator appoints his said daughter the sole and only universal heiress of all the property he shall possess at the time of his death.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1883) of General John Edmonstone Landers, Bengal Establishment, late of No. 7, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, who died on April 6 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cordelia Landers, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £15,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to his sister, Mrs. Corbett; his nephew, John Edmonstone Landers; his niece, Mrs. Henrietta Morrison; and to his cousin, Mrs. Frances Magdalene Stewart; and legacies to domestic servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his wife, absolutely.

A sale of the inmates' work, for their own benefit, will be held at the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-hill, next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the 3rd inst. at the 18th annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and, in opening the proceedings, asked if, in the sight of all the great peoples and tribes and churches that were forming under our very eyes like crystals in some chemical fluid, there could be in the present day any duty more incumbent upon Christian people than to support the missionary societies? While the Church people raised £500,000; and he hoped that in the present year the Church of England would clear this additional £50,000



DEER-SHOOTING ON A NEW YORK LAKE.—DRAWN BY R. F. ZOGBAUM.

JUNE 13, 1885.



OUT OF HIS DEPTH.—DRAWN BY W. RAINES.

ART NOTES.

Sir Edward Lee, the manager of the Albert Palace, Battersea Park (which is now open), may be congratulated on the collection of pictures he has succeeded in bringing together. It not unfrequently happens that in exhibitions of this nature we find little more than the abortive efforts of unknown artists to obtain notoriety through the more recognised channels, or, on the other hand, the sweepings of the studios of painters already before the public. There is little or nothing at the Albert Palace to suggest that recourse has been had to either expedient in order to cover the walls of one of the best-lighted picture galleries in London or the suburbs. It is no reproach to the manager or to the artists that some of the works exhibited have already appeared (under less favourable conditions) at the Royal Academy and elsewhere, but these form the exception amongst the 500 specimens here brought together. Amongst the most attractive pictures may be mentioned, as a capital figure-piece, Mr. John Burn's "Resting" (32); Mr. James Peel's "Snowdon" (106), a glossy but forcibly painted landscape; Mr. Henry Moore's "Deep Water" (111), a small but eminently characteristic work, and his larger work, "Calm Before Storm" (142); Mr. G. A. Storey's "Kitty" (101), a carefully finished head of a young girl; Mr. Edwin Douglas's "Muffins" (129), which for harmony of colour was one of the most promising works in the Academy last year; Mr. Arthur Stock's "Unknown Species" (181); two capital Cornish sea-pieces, "Keynance Cove," by Mr. Edmund Gill (239), and "The Gurnard's Head," by Mr. J. G. Naish (180); a delicate single figure of a girl, "Sea Dreams," by Mr. Blair Leighton; and "Shylock" (288), by Mr. William Weekes—a raven standing on a bill of exchange, the very type of the usurer. Amongst the foreign schools, those of Munich and Düsseldorf are well represented; and there is one work, by the American artist, Mr. J. Maclure Hamilton, entitled "The Last Appeal" (165)—a dog seated on a table before the scientist—which is already known by engraving, but which is infinitely better in its original state. It deserves to find a place in the board-room of the Anti-Vivisection Society, except that there it would, perhaps, only appeal to those who were already convinced. Not the least admirable part of the picture is the drawing of the professor's hand, placed upon the table, speaking the man's character even more truthfully than his concealed face could have done. It should be added that this exhibition is in connection with an art union, according to the terms of which 20 per cent of the amount received from the sale of season tickets to the Albert Palace will be set apart for the purchase of pictures. If the quality be maintained at the level of the first year, this ought to induce many who live far away from Battersea to associate themselves with the work, in the hope of reaping personal advantage to themselves. Should, however, the generous offer of the committee of management fail to meet with any general response from the richer quarters of the town, that body deserves, at all events, the thanks of all who care for the improvement of popular taste, for having endeavoured—and so far with success—to give the inhabitants of the southern suburbs the enjoyment of really good pictures, and of perhaps the most satisfactory collection ever exhibited on the south side of London.

At Messrs. Dickenson's Gallery (114, New Bond-street) there is now on view a collection of the works of Mr. Frank Miles, which give a very fair idea of the artist's versatility. The most important work is a large study of falling water, seething amid black rocks, whilst above a thin watery mist is floating upwards through the trees and bushes. There is more

strength as well as imaginative power in this work than in the garden scene of Bingham Abbey, of which the rich colouring does not supply the want of a central interest. In his other landscapes, Mr. Miles seems to have allowed himself to be influenced by Mr. Whistler, and of these the sketch off Beachy Head, in spite of its dull-coloured sea, is the best. There are two important figure-pieces, "Sea Dreams," a seated figure of a girl in white against a pink background, listening to the "murmur of the shell"; and "Sweet Doing Nothing," a girl in blue reflected in a looking-glass, which unfortunately suggests too vividly the idea of the two-headed Nightingale suffering from the miseries of a bifrontal headache or the perplexities of a Dual Control. There are, however, numerous other works, especially portraits, in Mr. Miles' slighter, and we cannot help saying it, happier style, which must ensure to both the painter and his models the success of this exhibition.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. are well advised, both in their own interest and in that of art, in allowing the public to judge of the standard of work requisite for illustrated publications. It is scarcely possible, in cases where many thousands of copies have to be struck off a single block, to retain the delicacy which may have distinguished the original drawing; whilst at the same time the engraver, on wood or metal, may not always have been successful in seizing the artist's inner thoughts. The collection of works now on view at La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, includes originals of the principal pictures which have appeared in the *Magazine of Art* and in other works issued by the firm during the past year. The great majority of them are in black and white, and are therefore chiefly noticeable for their drawing; but there are a few distinctive coloured works, such as Mr. A. F. Grace's reproductions after Turner (54) and Mason (57), and Mr. Birket Foster's "Hospenthal" (19), which are especially noteworthy. These, however, form the exceptions, and the bulk of the work is wholly confined to black and white. Among the products of this style there is much to commend in Mr. Fred Barnard's series of illustrations to Dickens, and Mr. Boot's series of views of the Thames from its source, and in Mr. A. W. Henley's delightful sketches of the New Forest and other familiar spots in England. Amongst figure-subjects we must mention Miss Alice Havers' "Off to School" (209); Mr. G. L. Seymour's "Her Ladyship" (255), and still more especially his "Violet" (208), one of the most attractive works in the exhibition; Mr. M. L. Gow's "Reverie" (210) and "Child's Legacy" (171); and Mr. W. J. Hennessy's "Bunyan in Prison" (168). Mr. G. L. Seymour also illustrates the course of the Thames with no small skill and feeling, and Mr. Blair Leighton contributes at least half a dozen excellently composed genre subjects—simple yet effective—while in Mr. Percy Tarrant he finds a valuable coadjutor.

Messrs. Graves (Pall-mall) are now publishing an excellent engraving of Mr. W. P. Frith's picture of "The Private View," exhibited at the Royal Academy three years ago. Perhaps less popular, both in subject and treatment, to the "Derby Day" and "The Railway Station," this work cannot fail to have attractions for those who desire to possess lifelike portraits of celebrities of the day, grouped together under natural conditions; for in composition, the "Private View at the Royal Academy" is quite on a level with the best of Mr. Frith's work. Opinions may differ as to the taste which accords equal prominence to mere butterflies of fashion and to men of real importance; but as it is by no means improbable that the former can claim a wider circle of acquaintance, Mr. Frith may not have been altogether ill-inspired in according them a position in his

picture which they can never expect to occupy elsewhere. The portraits of Mr. Millais, Lady Burdett-Coutts, Sir Henry Thompson, and Mr. Robert Browning are amongst the most successful; whilst the softening influences of art may be traced in the little group of statesmen where Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote are warmly shaking hands, and whilst Mr. Bright and Sir William Harcourt are smilingly looking down on this pleasant episode, and Lord Beaconsfield, from his canvas by Millais, surveys the scene with an air of amused cynicism. The engraving and picture are on view together at Messrs. Graves'; and the respective merits of the two works can be better appreciated when seen together than by any attempt at verbal description.

Mr. Thomas Woolner, R.A., has completed, for the Government of New South Wales, five bronze portrait busts of eminent English Statesmen, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, the Earl of Derby, Lord Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone. Sir Henry Parkes, when in office, during a visit to England, commissioned Mr. Woolner to execute these busts, which are to be placed in the Executive Council Chamber in Sydney.

A GERMAN PRAYER PROCESSION.

Special prayers for seasonable weather to bless the labours of the husbandman are not unknown in the practice of the English Church. In the Roman Catholic parts of South Germany, and in the Austrian provinces, a parish priest will, upon occasion, lead his rustic congregation, preceded by the cross-bearer, to chant this pious service in the open harvest-fields. Our Artist, Mr. Schönberg, himself an Austrian, has represented the scene with much truth of expression; but in that climate, unlike ours, it is more often the want of rain than its untimely excess, that has to be deprecated. The drooping barley, the rye, the wheat, or any other cereal crop which is suffering from a continued drought, may soon be revived by gentle showers; and there is less danger than in our country of its being spoilt in the reaping-time by many days of wet. "Old men and maidens," mothers and children, but not all the "young men" of the parish, follow with trustful docility their ecclesiastical guide and teacher in this venerable religious ceremonial. They are little disposed to philosophical or scientific inquiry concerning the uniform operation of physical causes in the perturbations of the atmosphere. Every country, almost every district, is supposed to have its own particular sky, as meteorology is still an imperfect science; and few even of the wisest can yet conceive that the "partial evil" of a local drought, or of a local excessive rain, may be a necessary incident of some "universal good"—of the restoration it may be, of a general balance of atmospheric forces, a more equitable distribution of the common bounty of Heaven, to vast continents and quarters of the globe.

After a successful run of a month, the East London Industrial Exhibition was closed on the 4th inst., the prizes, amounting to £300, being distributed by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon.

The Bishops of Lichfield and Bedford, who were requested by the Bishop of Tasmania to select a successor to the Very Rev. Dr. Brounby, as Dean of St. David's Cathedral, Hobart Town, have appointed the Rev. Charles L. Dundas, late Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to the post. Mr. Dundas has accepted the appointment.

MAPLE and CO. NEW SHOW-ROOMS.

MAPLE and CO. NEW SHOW-ROOMS.

MAPLE and CO. ADDITIONAL ROOMS.

MAPLE and CO. ADDITIONAL ROOMS.

NOTICE.—MAPLE and CO. have OPENED the NEW EXTENSION of their FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, making an addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, including fourteen new Show-Rooms, for the display of High-Class Furniture.

MAPLE and CO'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, the Largest in the World. ACRES of SHOW-ROOMS, for the display of First-Class Furniture, ready for immediate delivery. Novelties every day from all parts of the globe. No family ought to furnish before viewing this collection of household requisites, it being one of the sights in London. To Export Merchants an unusual advantage is offered. Having large space, all goods are packed on the premises by experienced packers.

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TURKEY CARPETS.

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CARPETS.—1000 Pieces of "Manufacturer's Best" five-frame Brussels Carpets, at 2s. 1d. and 3s. 4d. per yard. These goods are regularly sold at 3s. 9d. and 4s.

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A great variety of patterns to select from, of the best quality, but old patterns. A carpet 15 ft. by 11 ft. 3 in., price 5s., which can be laid same day as ordered.—MAPLE & CO., Tottenham-court-road, London.

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MAPLE and CO. have the largest assortment of Hungarian, Doulton, Doulton Faience, Silicium Doulton, and Doulton Impasto WARE; also in Worcester, Coalport, Dresden, Sèvres, Chinese, Japanese, and Crown Derby China.

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10,000 BEDSTEADS,
BRASS AND IRON,
IN STOCK,

from 8s. 9d. to 55 guineas.



The above BLACK and BRASS BEDSTEAD, with the PATENT WIRE WOVE MATTRESS, complete:—
3 ft. 50s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 55s.; 4 ft., 63s.; 4 ft. 6 in., 67s. 6d.
Price for the Patent Wire Wove Mattress, without Bedstead:—
3 ft., 18s. 9d.; 3 ft. 6 in., 18s. 9d.; 4 ft., 21s. 6d.; 4 ft. 6 in., 24s. 6d.

"PATENT WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS."

THE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS is a strong and wonderful fabric of fine wire, so interlocked and woven by a Patented process of diagonal DOUBLE WEAVING that an ELASTIC and PERFECT sleeping arrangement is secured. The hard spring wire used is carefully tinned, effectually preventing corrosion, and presents a very attractive and silver-like appearance.

This Mattress is, in fact, a complete appliance for all purposes of REST and SLEEP, combining all the advantages of a PERFECT SPRING BED, AND CAN BE MADE SOFT OR HARD AT PLEASURE BY USING THE HANDLE AT SIDE OF BEDSTEAD; IT CAN BE TAKEN TO PIECES IN A FEW MOMENTS, AND PACKED IN A VERY SMALL COMPASS.

They are also greatly used in yachts and ships, because of their cleanliness.

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500 BED-ROOM SUITES, from 75s. to 150 guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITE in Solid Walnut, consists of 4 ft. wardrobe, 3 ft. 6 in. chest drawers, marble-top washstand, toilet-table with glass, pedestal cupboard, towel-horse, and three chairs. This suite is manufactured by Maple and Co.'s new machinery, lately erected. Complete suite, £10 15s.

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BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, complete, 15 guineas; beautifully inlaid, 20 guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, with 6 ft. Wardrobe, complete, £22 10s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, Mahogany, or Walnut, consisting of wardrobe, with plate-glass door, 10 ft. tall, waisted marble-top, Minton's tile back, towel-horse, pedestal cupboard, three chairs, £12 17s. 6d. These suites, which are manufactured at Maple and Co.'s Steam Cabinet Works, should be seen by intending purchasers; they are simply marvellous productions, for the money, and thoroughly well made and finished.

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MAPLE and CO.—BEDSTEADS (IRON).

MAPLE and CO.—BEDSTEADS (BRASS).

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"Now!! Is the Constant Syllable Ticking from the Clock of Time;



NOW!!! IS THE WATCHWORD OF THE WISE;
NOW!!! IS ON THE BANNER OF THE PRUDENT."
NOW!!! YOU CAN CHANGE THE TRICKLING
STREAM,
BUT TO-MORROW YOU MAY HAVE THE
RAGING TORRENT TO CONTEND WITH.
JEOPARDY OF LIFE.

THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated likely to disturb the conditions of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand, that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. The Pilot can steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is—"I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow"; whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

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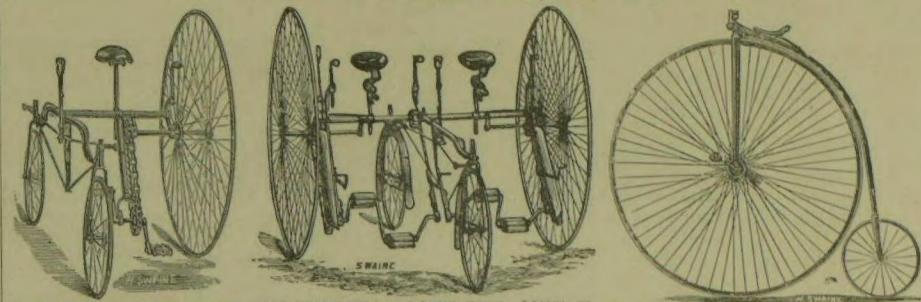
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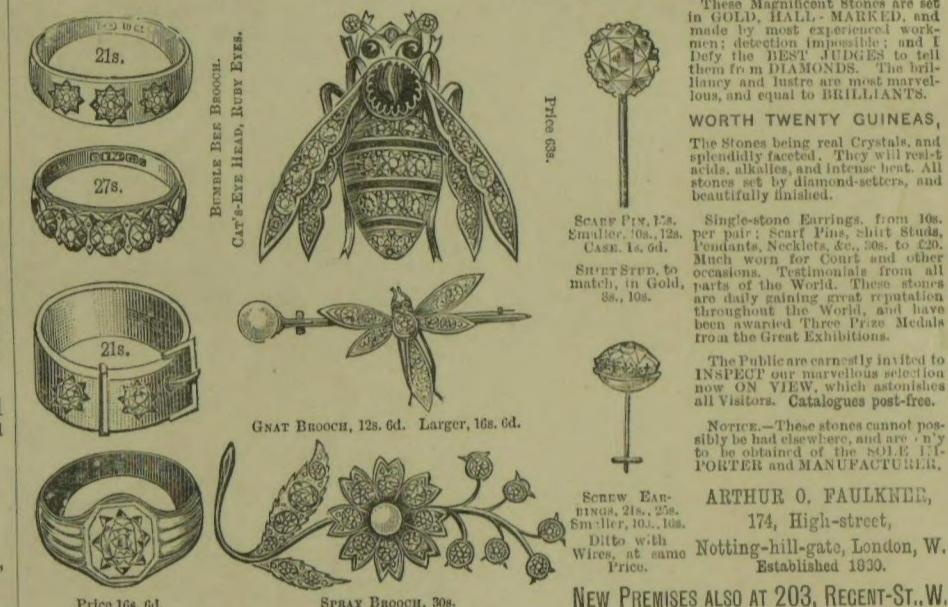
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DETECTION IMPOSSIBLE.
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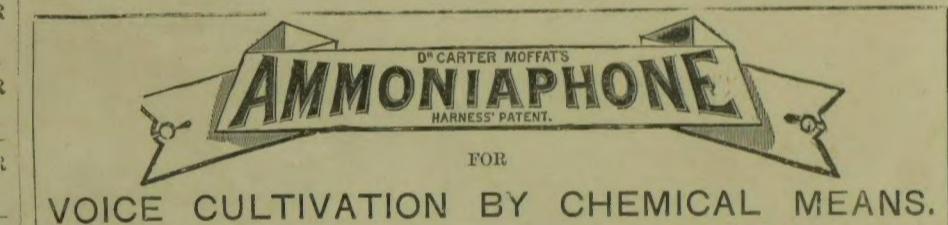
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"Mrs. Palmer will feel obliged if Dr. Moffat will send her an 'Ammoniaphone.' She has been strongly advised to get one by Dr. Ashe, as she has a delicate throat, which often prevents her singing."



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